

LOYOLA



1985 - 86



LOYOLA • UNIVERSITY • BULLETIN

1985-86 • SCHOOL OF LAW

LOYOLA
NEW ORLEANS
SCHOOL OF LAW

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LOYOLA UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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Loyola University, New Orleans, La. 70118

**The School of Law
at Loyola University
educates
future members of the Bar
to be skilled advocates
and
sensitive counsellors-at-law
committed to ethical norms
in pursuit of human dignity
for all.**

The university searches for those students
who are not satisfied with the ordinary,
but who thrive on
CHALLENGE.

Loyola University is a Jesuit university founded by the Society of Jesus and chartered on April 15, 1912 with ownership vested in the Loyola community of Jesuit fathers.

The School of Law was founded in October 1914. The Honorable John St. Paul, Judge of the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans and later an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, was the first dean serving until 1918. The first year classes were held in downtown New Orleans in the evening only.

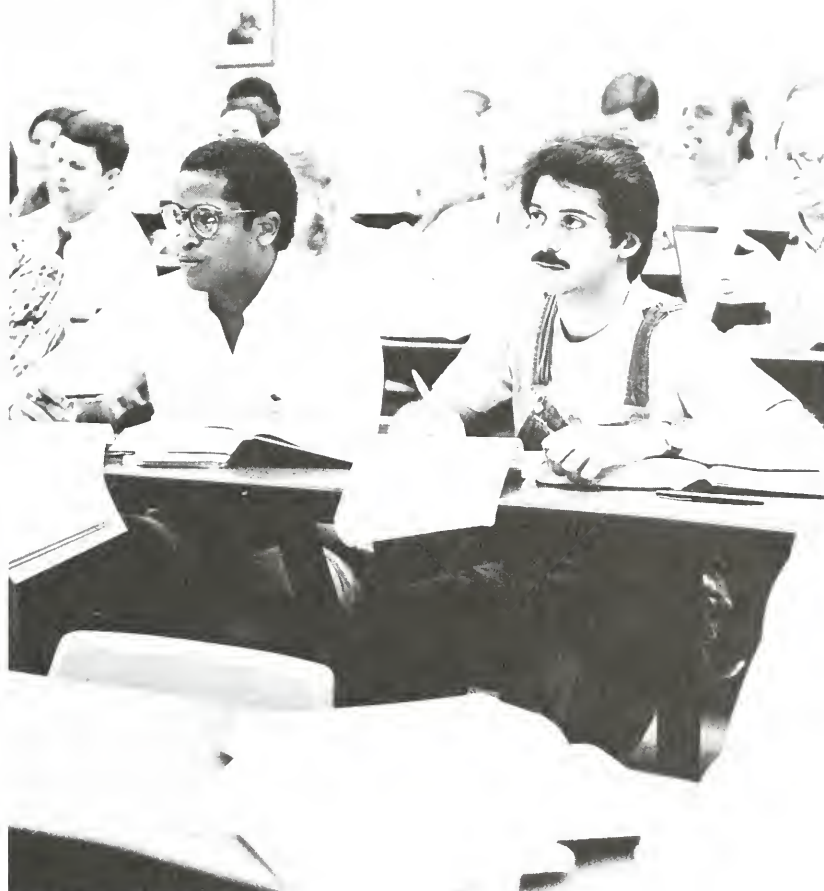
Today, the Loyola School of Law operates both a day program for full-time students and an evening program for part-time students. The day program offers curricula in *civil law* for students who will practice law in Louisiana and in *common law* for students who will practice elsewhere. The evening program offers only the *civil law* curriculum.

The Loyola School of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is approved by the American Bar Association. It is also approved by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

All educational programs and activities are open to all qualified persons without regard to race, color, creed, national origin, or sex in the true spirit of Christian love and charity and the Jesuit commitment to social justice.

Loyola is a medium-sized university with a total enrollment in Fall 1984 of nearly 4,900 students made up of approximately 3,600 undergraduates, 268 graduates, and 697 law school students.

The faculty numbers 327 including 27 Jesuits or other religious who teach. The law faculty numbers 27 full-time members and 26 part-time members.



The geographical diversification of Loyola's general student body is good. Nearly a quarter of the students permanently reside outside Louisiana and represent 48 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 43 foreign countries. Students also represent a wide range of social and economic backgrounds. The law school's day program is made up of students from 30 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The campus is located in a residential area of New Orleans known as the university section.

Fronting on tree-lined St. Charles Avenue where streetcars are the mode of public transportation, Loyola's main campus faces Audubon Park directly across the avenue. The 19-acre campus is a collection of beautiful Tudor-Gothic buildings and modern architecture. Two blocks further up St. Charles Avenue is the recently acquired four-acre Broadway campus.



SCHOOL OF LAW

Loyola University is a Catholic institution of higher learning in the Jesuit tradition. Loyola's mission, therefore, in the broadest and deepest sense, is essentially religious and specifically educational and intellectual. The university is a community committed to:

- Excellence in teaching and scholarship;

- The search for the truth and a recognition of the critical intelligence needed to attain and communicate it;

- The promotion of faith and justice in all spheres of activity — the city, the state, the region and the world;

- Concern for the spiritual and moral development of each individual in the university.

While the Christian tradition is not wedded to any one philosophical, scientific, aesthetic or political ideology, it is not compatible with every point of view. The Christian view of reality is concerned ultimately with choice and action, and is premised on the concept of moral responsibility. Therefore, the university must provide an environment in which all aspects of campus life, including administration and the curriculum, reflect a concern with ethical values. While the Jesuit tradition is world-affirming, it is also deeply concerned with the promotion of service to others rather than self-aggrandizement. This commitment to social justice can be shared by all who are of good will, in keeping with a respect for ecumenical diversity and religious and academic freedom.

The School of Law is committed to excellence in legal education in the tradition of its spiritual heritage, with our goal being wisdom, not mere technical competence. We welcome all persons who sincerely strive for the truth and are prepared to challenge all assumptions in light of this commitment.

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PROGRAMS OF STUDY

Starting with the spring semester of 1979, Loyola implemented a new comprehensive computer based student record system. As a result, many procedures and policies changed. Students who attend prior to and after the spring semester of 1979 will have two transcripts that will have different appearances and form but will remain identical in content. At the same time, a new course numbering system was implemented.

The requirement for the degree of juris doctor is 90 credit hours of work earned in the School of Law extended over at least three academic years.

Students who may wish to be admitted to practice in a state other than Louisiana should write to the Clerk of the Supreme Court or the secretary of the Bar in such state on or before registration in the first year class with regard to special rules for qualification for admission to practice in that state.

SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM

Beginning in the academic year 1985-86 the Law School shall offer, in addition to its usual academic curriculum, a program in lawyering skills such as trial practice, client counseling, negotiation and document drafting. Students entering the Law School in the fall of 1985 and thereafter will be required to accumulate a number of skills points in order to graduate. Skills points will be earned by taking certain skills courses for which normal academic credit is given, by participating in other skills-related activities such as moot court and trial competitions and by participating in short extra-curricular courses that will be offered by the Law School from time to time. Further details about the new Skills Training Program will be made available prior to the beginning of the 1985-86 academic year.

FULL-TIME CURRICULUM

The full-time day program offers two curricula leading to the juris doctor degree; one in the tradition of the *civil law* for Louisiana students; one in the general *common law* for those students who will practice elsewhere.

The curriculum for full-time students covers a period of six semesters of resident study. Resident study requires that the student carry not less than 10 credit hours a semester and pass a minimum of nine. The normal time frame for completion of the Juris Doctor degree is three academic years. Students are forewarned that this is a minimum time frame and that the program may not be completed by acceleration in two and one half years.

The maximum time allowed for completion of the degree by all students is **five** academic years of resident law study.

The following curriculum table gives the required courses and indicates elective hours for full-time students in both civil and common law

programs. Those courses for students in the common law program are set in italics following the civil law course for which it substitutes.

FIRST YEAR

| <i>Fall Semester</i> | <i>Spring Semester</i> |
|---|---|
| Law 700 — Contracts I..... | LCiv 710 — Conventional Obligations |
| Law 705 — Torts I..... | <i>or LCom 701 — Contracts II.....</i> |
| Law 725 — Civil Procedure I..... | Law 710 — Torts II..... |
| LCiv 700 — Civil Law of Persons <i>or</i> | Law 730 — Civil Procedure II..... |
| <i>LCom 705 — Common Law</i> | LCiv 705 — Civil Law Property <i>or</i> |
| Property I..... | <i>LCom 710 Common Law</i> |
| Law 735 — Criminal Law..... | Property II..... |
| Law 715 — Legal Research and | Law 765 — Moot Court |
| Writing..... | Law 770 — Legal Profession |
| 16 | 15 |

SECOND YEAR*

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Law 750 — Constitutional Law I..... | Law 755 — Constitutional Law II..... |
| LCiv 715 — Successions <i>or</i> | LCiv 720 — Donations |
| <i>LCom 715 — Trusts and Estates</i> | Law 746 — Business |
| Law 760 — Evidence | Organizations II |
| Law 745 — Business Organizations I .. | Law 780 — Taxation I..... |
| Law 740 — Administration of Criminal | Electives..... |
| Justice I | 6 ¹ 4 <u>or</u> 5 |
| 15 | 15 <u>or</u> 16 |

THIRD YEAR**

| | |
|--|---|
| LCiv 725 — Sales and Leases <i>or LCom</i> | LCiv 740 — Security Rights <i>or</i> |
| 720 — <i>Commercial Transactions.....</i> | <i>LCom 721 — Secured Transactions.....</i> |
| LCiv 730 — Community Property..... | LCiv 735 — Louisiana Code of Civil |
| Electives..... 12 ¹ 9 | Procedure..... 3 |
| 15 | Electives..... 13 ¹ 9 |
| | 14 <u>or</u> 15 |

PART-TIME CURRICULUM

The part-time evening program offers only the civil law curriculum. The normal time frame for part-time students is four academic years plus two summer sessions. Resident study requires that the student carry not less than eight credit hours a semester and pass a minimum of six. All students in the evening division are part-time students. The maximum time allowed for completion of the degree by all students is **five** academic years of resident law study.

¹Number of elective hours to be taken by common law students.
*For students who entered the School of Law in Fall, 1983 or previously, the second year program of study will be as prescribed in the 1983-84 Bulletin.
**For students who entered the School of Law in Fall, 1983 or previously, LCiv 725 - Sales and Leases will be offered in the second semester of the second year rather than the first semester of the third year.

FIRST YEAR

| <i>Fall Semester</i> | | <i>Spring Semester</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| Law 700 — Contracts I..... | 3 | LCiv 710 — Conventional Obligations | 3 |
| Law 705 — Torts I..... | 3 | | 3 |
| LCiv 700 — Civil Law of Persons..... | 3 | Law 710 — Torts II..... | 2 |
| Law 770 — Legal Profession | 2 | LCiv 705 — Civil Law Property..... | 3 |
| | <u>11</u> | Law 715 — Legal Research | 2 |
| | | and Writing | <u>10</u> |

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR*

1985-86

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| Law 760 — Evidence | 3 | Law 746 — Business Organizations | 3 |
| Law 725 — Civil Procedure I..... | 3 | II..... | 3 |
| **Law 745 — Business | 3 | Law 730 — Civil Procedure II..... | 3 |
| Organizations I..... | 3 | Law 780 — Taxation I..... | 3 |
| Law 765 — Moot Court | 2 | Elective..... | 2 |
| (Second Year) | <u>9 or 11</u> | | <u>9 or 11</u> |

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR*

1986-87

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| Law 750 — Constitutional Law I..... | 3 | Law 755 — Constitutional Law II..... | 3 |
| LCiv 715 — Successions..... | 3 | LCiv 720 — Donations | 2 |
| Law 735 — Criminal Law..... | 2 | Law 740 — Administration of Criminal | 3 |
| Law 765 — Moot Court | 2 | Justice I | 3 |
| (Second Year) | <u>2 or 3</u> | Elective..... | <u>3</u> |
| Elective (Third Year)..... | <u>10 or 11</u> | | <u>11</u> |

FOURTH YEAR***

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| LCiv 740 — Security Rights | 3 | LCiv 735 — Louisiana Code of Civil | 3 |
| Law 725 — Sales and Leases | 3 | Procedure..... | 3 |
| Electives..... | 5 | LCiv 730 — Community Property..... | 3 |
| | <u>11</u> | Electives..... | <u>5</u> |
| | | | <u>11</u> |

SUMMER

An eight week summer session is offered each year. Six credit hours may be earned in the summer session.

*Law 765 - Moot Court, offered each year, is to be taken by second year students. The other second year courses alternate from one year to the next.

**For students who entered the School of Law in Fall, 1983 or previously and have taken Law 802 - Agency and Partnership, Business Organizations I will not be a required course.

***For students who entered the School of Law in Fall, 1983 or previously Law 770 - Legal Profession will be offered in the Fourth Year.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The JD/MBA program is designed for those students seeking advanced education in business administration in addition to an education in the law.

Applicants for the JD/MBA program must apply separately to the School of Law and to the College of Business graduate program and be accepted individually to both. The schools together will determine whether the applicant is eligible for the combined program. The JD/MBA applicant must present satisfactory evidence of having earned an undergraduate degree as well as satisfactory completion of 30-36 credit hours of designated undergraduate business course requirements.

Normal degree requirements of 90 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 30 semester hours (Master of Business Administration) are complemented and reduced to 81 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 21 semester hours (Master of Business Administration). Each program is reduced by nine semester hours as each program accepts, as part of its requirement, nine semester hours from the other program.

Upon completion of the program, the student will be awarded two separate degrees. The requirements for both must be completed, however, before either degree can be awarded.

Students participating in the joint program must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.30 (4.00 scale) in the School of Law and 3.00 (4.00 scale) in the College of Business Administration.

Students failing to meet all of the requirements of the program are awarded the Juris Doctor or Master of Business Administration degree only if they fulfill the requirements for the individual degree as outlined in the Law School or Graduate bulletins, respectively.

ELECTIVES

In order to provide students with a greater degree of predictability in regard to the scheduling of courses, the electives offered in the Law School are divided into three categories.

CATEGORY I consists of those courses which the Law School will make every effort to offer every year. Insufficient faculty manpower or extraordinary circumstances may make it impossible to adhere to this plan, but whenever there is a conflict, these courses will be given first consideration.

CATEGORY II consists of those courses the Law School will attempt to offer every other year. The same caveat applies as in Category I.

CATEGORY III consists of those courses which will be offered whenever student interest and faculty availability permit. Student interest will be consulted in determining which of these courses will be offered in any given semester. Courses in category III will be offered only when arrangements have been made to offer those in the first two groups. They may, however, be offered frequently, even yearly, if student interest and faculty availability permit.

CATEGORY I

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Administrative Law | Law Review Honors Tutorial |
| Admiralty | Legal Accounting |
| Appellate Court Advocacy | Negotiable Instruments |
| Business Planning | Federal Taxation of Wealth |
| ¹ Comparative Law | Transmission |
| Courts in a Federal System | Federal Income Tax of |
| Conflict of Laws | Corporations |
| Creditor's Rights and Bankruptcy | Trial Practice Seminar |
| International Law | Louisiana Trusts |
| ¹ Jurisprudence | ¹ Western Legal Tradition |
| Labor Law | |

CATEGORY II

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Administration of Criminal Justice III | Estate Planning |
| Antitrust Law | Family Law |
| Administration of Criminal Justice II | Insurance Law |
| Constitutional Law Seminar | International Law Seminar |
| Copyright Law | Land Development |
| Corporate Finance | Maritime Personal Injury |
| Dialogues in Law and Ethics | Mineral Law |
| Environmental Law | Products Liability |
| | Securities Regulation |
| | Sex Discrimination Seminar |

CATEGORY III

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Advanced Federal Income Taxation | International Commercial Law |
| Advanced Torts Seminar | Juvenile Law Seminar |
| Child Advocacy Law Seminar | Law and Medicine |
| ¹ Civil Code: | Law and Social Science |
| Problems and Doctrine | Legislation |
| Client Interviewing, | Louisiana Probate Seminar |
| Counseling and Negotiation | Mass Communications Law |
| Consumer Law | Patent Law |
| Contracts/Commercial Law Seminar | Regulated Industries |
| Courts in a Federal System | Sports and Entertainment Law |
| Criminal Law Seminar | State and Local Government |
| Employment Discrimination | Trademark, Tradename and |
| Family Law Seminar | Unfair Trade Practices Law |
| Federal Tax Procedure | Taxation of Partnerships |
| Federal Taxation Seminar | Title Examination |
| | Urban Legal Problems |

¹Students entering the School of Law in 1982 and thereafter are required to take at least one of these courses prior to graduation.



GOALS OF LOYOLA

The following statement represents many months of work by faculty, administrators and students at Loyola. It was mandated by the Council on Academic Planning, approved by the Standing Council for Academic Planning and approved in July 1971 by the Board of Trustees. Revisions proposed by the Standing Council for Academic Planning and approved by the Board of Trustees in July 1973, January 1977 and May 1983 are incorporated in this edition of the Goals Statement.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY IS A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION

Loyola, as a Jesuit university, is committed to the belief that Christianity presents a world view which is meaningful in any age. Although the message of Christianity is not wedded to any given philosophy, science, art, or politics, it is still not compatible with every point of view.

The person is central in a Catholic university. Its task is to equip its students to know themselves, their world, their potential, and their Creator. To perform this function properly, it must strive to be one academic community composed of administrators, faculty, and students, both laymen and clerics. This community must be composed in a manner fitting to our pluralistic society and ecumenical age. It can, therefore, be made up of many whose modes of commitment to university aims differ: of those who have dedicated their lives to the Christian faith commitment, of those who live non-Christian faith commitments, and of some who live no formal faith commitment at all. Religious and non-religious, Christian and non-Christian, all will dedicate themselves to the mission of this Catholic university, each in his own way. All will cooperate in the search for truth, either by exploring the inner dynamism of Christianity and its implications for the present or by provoking the quest for truth in others. All are bound together by a common search for knowledge. All are dedicated to the discovery and promulgation of truth.

The community in quest of truth has a reverence for creation, not only the creations of God and the creations of man, but for life itself as a fountain of creativity. Reverence for creation fosters universal concern and dedication. All who are concerned for and dedicated to the truth are welcome in the Loyola community. Only those who condemn the commitments of those who seek the truth will not find a home here.

The Catholic university must foster among its students, its faculty, and the larger community a critical sense. To think critically one must have a place to stand. Criticism must be based upon agreement on basic values and principles. Without this there can be no meaningful disagreement. Loyola stands on her Catholic commitment. This commitment is not the end of a search, but the beginning of an inquiry into other traditions, other regions, other religions. Loyola seeks to hand down a heritage

even as she learns and teaches methods of thinking which will revivify the heritage and breach new frontiers of knowledge.

Because Loyola is committed to the Christian tradition, she should support excellence in theological instruction and scholarship as well as recognize the pre-eminent place of theology among the disciplines of higher learning. Catholic teaching should be presented in some structured way to aid the student to form his own world view.

Rapid change is a feature of contemporary life. Education should equip students to meet the rapid developments they will encounter and should enable them to make sound judgments as values undergo constant scrutiny. It is the tradition of the Society of Jesus to discern what is good and true in the movements of history. Loyola pledges herself to educate her students to meet change with equanimity, good judgment, and constructive leadership. Innovations in the direction of a more Christian and just structure for society are expected of the Loyola University community, her alumni, and her friends.

Loyola is committed to a serious examination of those conscious and unconscious assumptions of contemporary American civilization that tend to perpetuate societal inequities and institutional injustices. In this endeavor it is particularly concerned with those prevalent economic, judicial, and educational attitudes which are inconsistent with the social teachings of the Church.

LOYOLA CONCENTRATES ON LIBERAL EDUCATION

Loyola intends to achieve its goal of integrating the vision of faith with the remainder of human knowledge by concentrating on the liberal education of its students. While Loyola emphasizes studies in the liberal arts it is also committed to professional study. Liberal studies assist a student to broaden and deepen his convictions; professional studies assist a student to actualize his convictions. Planning and efforts, therefore, are to be centered on the achievement of excellence in liberal and professional education.

Loyola is aware of the need for innovation in undergraduate education. Because of her size and independent status, Loyola is in a unique position to explore new programs and approaches in education. Loyola should experiment with the full realization that lack of change often implies more risk than change itself.

Loyola's spiritual and material resources will be dedicated to the support of graduate programs if they fulfill one or both of the following criteria: (a) they are necessary for strengthening undergraduate programs; (b) they fulfill serious community needs.

LOYOLA RECOGNIZES ITS COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Loyola looks forward to her place in the community of the 1980's. The American university of the 1980's will be more involved in community service than the university of earlier decades. Loyola stands ready to do whatever is in her power as an independent Catholic university to solve the problems of American society today.

Loyola should make a serious effort to probe and uncover the latent unity of the Southern people so that together they may build a richer

future for their children. Loyola should make conscious efforts to prepare the educationally underprivileged for college life and to make a college education available to them. In particular, Loyola recognizes her obligation to provide such educational opportunities to the Black community, which historically has been deprived of this advantage.

Within the limits of available resources, institutes and programs will be created, developed, or discontinued as the need arises under the scrutiny of the Standing Council for Academic Planning. Among present programs are those that serve high school students and teachers, the educationally and economically disadvantaged, nurses, law enforcement agencies, and labor.

LOYOLA IS A COMMUNITY OF SCHOLARS

Loyola aims at developing and maintaining a distinctive community of scholars. The bond of this community is the desire of teachers and students to reach academic excellence in their pursuit, not of knowledge alone, but of truth and Christian wisdom. In such a community, students and faculty are in contact with centuries of accumulated wisdom and should be active in shaping this wisdom for a new day. By reason of their formative life within this community, they should be conscious of the achievements and failures of all of human history, particularly those of their own culture and time. As a result, they should be capable of principled judgement in the face of complexity and ambiguity, and humanely moved or divinely inspired to leave behind them a better world than they found.

Such a mission will best be accomplished in our day by a community drawn from many religious, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds, and through firm, vigorous, and dynamic programs in the arts, humanities, sciences, and law. It can be accomplished especially well by programs of studies which cross traditional disciplinary lines. Faculty and students are encouraged to collaborate in the formation of interdisciplinary curricula and programs.

The university's libraries comprise an essential component in the development of a community of scholars. The expansion and improvement of library resources are major objectives of the university. Therefore, Loyola should continue to participate in cooperative efforts among universities designed to reduce unnecessary duplication of library resources and to experiment with innovations such as information retrieval technology.

In sum, Loyola wishes to assist each person in becoming more aware of the problems of the society in which he lives and of his ability to correct these problems. Such a person would have a firm moral conviction to live up to his obligations to himself, to his fellow man, and to God.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Loyola is potentially strong in three areas that are in some significant way unique: communications, music, and religion. By achieving excellence in these unique areas and sustaining its strong undergraduate departments, Loyola will be a significant force in higher education.

The university should aim at a gradual and studied increase in size of the student body consistent with maintaining quality programs, close student-faculty contact, and maximum use of existing resources.

Loyola should increase and make more effective her ties with other colleges and universities in the New Orleans area. The New Orleans Consortium is a good example of how such effective bonds can be forged.

There is an obvious relationship between certain fields of study and the institutions and social movements of the modern city, state, and nation. A portion of studies such as business and the social or behavioral sciences should be done off campus with students examining and working in institutions and agencies actually practicing in these fields. Such study can be an academic activity. It should be undertaken as part of regular academic programs because it is directly related to the subjects for which Loyola takes educational responsibility.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING PLANNING

One of the principal responsibilities of the Standing Council for Academic Planning (SCAP) is to direct an orderly and systematic planning sequence that will ensure that Loyola is prepared for the future. To fulfill this role, SCAP must carefully examine not only all the elements of any new programs but also assess the viability and quality of existing programs. Economic constraints, educational and professional needs, and community expectations are necessary considerations in all recommendations.

As an additional responsibility, SCAP should be active in lending its support to the extension and development of the New Orleans Consortium so that fuller use of the combined resources of facilities, faculties, and staff may be made.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING STUDENTS

Loyola recognizes that value-oriented education must occur in the context of total human development, and is founded upon an appropriate integration of the religious and intellectual development of the student and the education of the whole person. Loyola students should be provided with a foundation of learning experiences which will enable them to develop further their personal values and life goals. For this reason, Loyola expects students to accept responsibility in determining policies, programs, and curricular requirements. The university involves students in the planning of their education and the shaping of their environment, and encourages student participation in the deliberations of faculty and administration.

Loyola is committed to the development of a culturally and educationally diverse student body and is pledged to represent this diversity in all programs and services which affect student life. One of Loyola's greatest assets is a student body which reflects the cultural diversity of metropolitan New Orleans. Loyola will make every effort to attract a sizeable percentage of students from outside of Louisiana and the Deep South to increase the cultural, intellectual, and demographic diversity of the student body. Special efforts will be made to encourage students to share their differing cultural perspectives in contributing to the campus community and its programs. In order to ensure this diversity and balance in

the student body, and maintain the quality of admitted students, the Admissions Office will continue a careful evaluation of every applicant. Based upon this commitment to diversify the student body, Loyola balances ability and need in making its financial awards.

In keeping with Loyola's commitment to educational excellence, she will continue to enrich the student population with outstanding students who will attract other good students and faculty and stimulate all to greater efforts. In support of this goal, special enrichment programs have been established and will be continued and strengthened. Loyola also maintains a strong commitment to the average and the underachieving student and provides programs to facilitate their adjustment to the academic environment.

The university recognizes the importance of providing programs to facilitate the integration of the new student into the university community and to encourage the development of harmonious relationships among the diverse elements of the student body. Loyola provides counseling at every level. Academic counseling should be systematically organized and supervised by the deans, and faculty members should recognize their counseling responsibilities. Personal counseling, growth opportunities, and support programs to help the student meet the normal problems associated with making the transition from one life stage to another are provided by the Counseling Center. By providing the leadership of professionally trained personnel, programs will continue to be established to facilitate students' continuing personal and social growth, develop the skills necessary to cope with academic demands, and aid in identifying and pursuing purposeful career goals and future aspirations. Personal and spiritual counseling should complement one another. Campus Ministry does play a special role in assisting students to adjust both to university life and to understanding the full scope of a Loyola education. Programs which strengthen the student's social, cultural, and academic environment outside the classroom should be supported. Student activities and co-curricular programs which are educational and which prepare students for further leadership will be expanded. Such programs include student government and organizations, prayer groups, organized recreational activities, and the Loyola Community Action Program (LUCAP).

Loyola is cognizant that the student body increasingly includes senior citizens, career persons returning for further education, women preparing to re-enter previous careers, and other students in non-traditional programs. As part of the education at Loyola, it is important that these students be strongly encouraged to participate in campus life, and see the university as able to make a significant contribution to their lives outside regular classroom experiences. Facilities, programs, and services will be developed to support the active participation of such students utilizing professional staff, peer assistance, and community referral.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING FACULTY

A university is a community of teachers and learners. The knowledge and teaching ability of the faculty place it in a unique position of leadership. The faculty has primary responsibility for such fundamental areas as

curriculum, subject matter, methods of instruction, research, faculty status, and those aspects of student life which relate to the educational process. The faculty sets requirements in courses, determines fulfillment of the requirements, and approves degree candidates for presentation to the President and Board of Trustees.¹

Within the framework of excellent liberal and professional education, faculty activities should be a studied balance among teaching, research, and community service. These goals can best be realized by a stable, financially secure, and professionally active faculty. Faculty participation in university governance reflects its concern with academic excellence through teaching, research, other scholarly activities, and the maintenance of an atmosphere of academic freedom and responsibility. It is expected that Loyola faculty will have active professional interests which will contribute to the vitality of its work in the classroom.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING CURRICULUM

The university curriculum provides the students, faculty, and administration with a common reference system for the pursuit of academic excellence and scholarship. Loyola is committed to a steady exploration in and experimentation with curriculum design. Curricular reform should be planned and conducted by faculty-student committees working in co-operation with the dean of their college.

So that each undergraduate can achieve a liberalizing education, the curriculum should ensure that instruction be given in the traditional areas of the humanities, sciences, and the fine arts, regardless of the major field of study. This common portion of the contribution reflects Loyola's commitment to participation in the Judeo-Christian intellectual tradition. To achieve this objective, the curriculum must convey a grasp of religious thought and philosophical discourse which frees from ignorance and from mindless conviction and commitment. Each degree program must fulfill all university and college requirements but remain flexible enough to meet the changing needs of the field of study involved.

Differences in the educational objectives of the undergraduate colleges may result in variations in the extent of their participation in the common curriculum. However, the number of major courses required by each program should not be so great as to produce over-specialization of the student. Periodic reviews of the degree requirements should be conducted.

The development of a high degree of ability in expressing ideas both verbally and in writing should form an essential part of each student's education. Moreover, the student should be encouraged to develop a basic competence in those languages that best complement his own program of study. In keeping with this, Loyola should continue to explore innovations in instruction in both human and machine languages and encourage utilization of presently available technical aids including computer-assisted instruction. Loyola should also explore the possibility of greater inter-

¹1966 Statement on Government of Colleges and Universities, by the American Association of University professors, American Council on Education, and the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, from Appendix C, Loyola University Faculty Handbook, November 15, 1973.

university cooperation and specialization in the areas of language, arts, and computer science.

Because of its intrinsic importance, education in the physical and life sciences has held an important place at Loyola. Loyola will continue to make every effort to inculcate scientific literacy in all of her students. Many patterns of thought in our time are grounded in the methods employed by the sciences. College students should be exposed to the disciplines of the natural sciences. Thus, Loyola will continue to devote sufficient resources to maintain her excellent program of service courses for undergraduates in other fields and will make every effort to recruit talented majors in these programs.

An ordered society needs men and women trained in the law and business administration. Loyola has produced and will continue to produce leaders in law, government, and business administration. Because Loyola is committed to the Christian tradition, it should provide the leaders of tomorrow with those values which strengthen our society.

Law and graduate students should be offered a liberalizing education, and their respective curricula should insure that instruction is given in the areas of ethics, professional responsibility and the humanistic concerns of their respective disciplines. Legal and graduate education at Loyola should also reflect Loyola's commitment to participation in the Judeo-Christian intellectual tradition.

The School of Law is committed not only to a theoretical and practical understanding of the law, but also to the highest ideals of social justice and professional responsibility. The Law School offers a comparative law approach to legal education through its complete common law and civil law programs. It is unique in the community in providing a legal education in the evening.

All Loyola disciplines should provide opportunities for study through seminars, honor courses, discussion courses, independent study, research projects, and courses designed by students. Loyola will continue her tradition of close student-faculty contact which has always constituted the basis of quality education.

Approved by the Board of Trustees, July 1971.

Revised by the Board of Trustees, July 1973, January 1977, and May 1983.

LOYOLA CHARACTER AND COMMITMENT STATEMENT

The following statement represents many months of work by both Jesuit and lay faculty, staff and administrators at Loyola. It was written by the Task Force on Jesuit Identity and approved by the Board of Trustees in November 1980.

1. Loyola faces the years ahead with confidence. Relying on God's providence and assiduously practicing the virtue of discernment, we will plan for what lies ahead. Our society is marked by increasingly rapid change, growing complexity, and a burgeoning pluralism. These realities are not without their impact upon our community. Loyola is today a larger, more complex institution than it was thirty years ago. The student body and the faculty are more numerous and more pluralistic in their composition. Moreover, the proportion of Jesuits at Loyola has declined and may show further decline in the immediate future. It appears beneficial, therefore, that we take stock at this juncture and articulate, without diffidence or defensiveness, our self-understanding and our educational vision.
2. Our starting point as a community is our recognition and acceptance of the goodness of all God's creation and the ideal of human solidarity and fellowship under God. Further, we acknowledge the Lordship of Jesus and affirm that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself. Around this central confession of faith we hope to shape our lives. It would be meaningless for Loyola to label itself Catholic and Jesuit were it not to center its self-understanding upon these truths. Though our world is broken and fragmented by evil, both personal and social, the enfleshment of God's Son as our brother grounds our hope for the eventual and ultimate victory of goodness and order. God in Christ has called us to choose freely and to follow in the footsteps of our Lord and to do what in us lies to nurture the Kingdom that is aborning in this world where divine and human activities intersect.
3. Motivated by the Christian vision of reality, Loyola undertakes her task as a Catholic institution of higher learning in the Jesuit tradition. Loyola's Jesuits have publicly stated that their "mission is essentially religious but specifically intellectual and educational in the broadest and deepest sense." In all phases of this academic endeavor the university community must strive to achieve the excellence that has come to be synonymous with the Jesuit tradition of learning. As a community of educators and scholars, Loyola's faculty and staff must be dedicated to excellence in teaching, in research, and in service to the larger community. The university must provide an environment conducive to growth of her faculty and staff and the development of scholarship and understanding of

personal values that is so much a part of the Christian tradition. At the same time, concern for the student as a person is central to the Jesuit educational mission. Above all, Loyola will endeavor to develop in her students a love for truth, the critical intelligence to attain it, and the eloquence to articulate it. By word and example, Loyola will dedicate herself to educate our students in the Christian tradition, which we recognize as “not wedded to any given philosophy, science, art, or politics . . . [but] still not compatible with every point of view.” (Loyola University Goals Statement)

4. While academic excellence and liberal education are the immediate goals of our university community, they cannot be, in view of our commitment as a Jesuit university, the ultimate *raison d'être*. Academic excellence stands in the service of the full human development of persons as moral agents. In this regard, it would be well to recall the role of the Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius Loyola in the development of every Jesuit. After the Gospel, the Exercises are the wellspring of the Jesuit spirit. They endow Jesuit activity with a distinctive quality. Some understanding of the Exercises, therefore, is necessary to understand the ultimate aim of the Jesuit educational endeavor. The Exercises aim to enable a person, with God's help, to make a Christian choice in regard to the most significant truths and values of life. The choice may be a fundamental option or a conversion affecting the totality of one's existence. Again, it may simply issue from a periodic reassessment of priorities. Whatever the matter of choice may be, the decision-making process should be marked by certain characteristics. First, it ought to be disentangled from inordinate attachment, disordered affectivity. It must purge itself of bias, prejudice, and stereotypical thinking. Only so can it be genuinely free. Second, any significant option ought to be illuminated by human and divine wisdom. No pertinent light that comes to us from history, science, art or religious experience should be ignored. Third, significant choices must not remain merely notional. They must be woven into the texture of one's life; choice must incarnate itself in action. In the light of the Ignatian ideal, choices are to be made with a commitment to pursuing the greater good in any course of action. Capacity for truly human action is what Jesuit education hopes ultimately to achieve.
5. Because education at Loyola is person-centered and concerned ultimately with choice and action, the curriculum, spiritual life, and student life must on all levels and in all areas be concerned with values. Our goal is wisdom, not mere technical competence. In this regard it is well to recall that the Spiritual Exercises, as the Gospels before them, while world-affirming, condemn self-aggrandizement and promote service to others. Jesus, the man for others, is for us the archetype. Solicitude for others, not mere efficiency or mere bureaucratic convenience, must motivate us to a concern for all members of the university and to ever-widening circles of concern for our city, our state, our region, our nation, and our planet. Because of our human solidarity, a concern for one, even the least of his brothers or sisters, is a concern for all.
6. It is understandable then that in the face of our contemporary situation Jesuits the world over have recently determined that the best way to embody their commitment to the Gospel and the Ignatian

Exercises is through the promotion of justice animated by faith. Accordingly, Loyola as a Jesuit university embraces the conclusion of the 32nd General Congregation of the Society of Jesus that Jesuit education must be a catalyst for needed social change, hence dedicated to fostering a just social order.

7. This commitment to social justice can be shared by all who are of good will, thus capable of enlisting the support of our entire community in all its ecumenical diversity and ideological pluralism. We must, therefore, in our policymaking, in our administration, in our entire curriculum, and in the totality of our campus life, strive to bring to life concern for justice to which our Jesuit and Christian heritage commit us. Further, we must challenge all assumptions in light of this commitment. Consequently, as an institution we must be person-centered, not merely bureaucratically efficient.
8. All members of the university community, regardless of their personal faith-commitment or value system, are urged to collaborate in the promotion, clarification, and pursuit of the objectives set forth in this statement. With full respect for the complexities of a pluralistic culture, with wholehearted commitment to the ideals of religious and academic freedom, and with renewed dedication to the ecumenical spirit of Vatican II, Loyola University is open to any person who sincerely seeks for truth and value. Dialogue and debate concerning controversial issues, even religious ones, are not only tolerated but encouraged. Yet, it should be recognized that the university has an identity defined by its mission that relates to every aspect of institutional life. Deliberate derogation from or subversion of these objectives is incompatible with the university's mission, destructive of its identity, and disruptive of the university community well-being. The university community should make every effort to reconcile any member who finds himself/herself in conflict with these objectives.
9. More could be said about Loyola's identity. However, what has been said should suffice to spur reflection and dialogue. Loyola is a community given to the pursuit of excellence in teaching and scholarship, personal and spiritual development, and to the promotion of justice and faith in accordance with its nature as an institution of learning. One of the leading challenges to any university today, and especially to Loyola in view of its Jesuit and Catholic character, is to teach an ethic of selfless service and sharing that decisively breaks with the present obsession with joyless and insatiable consumption. Education at Loyola succeeds only to the extent that it leads our community to examine how faith relates to society's systemic injustice. Moreover, it fails if it does not demonstrate how faith can be coupled with love to move us to action in the pursuit of justice. Jesuit education, then, is the education of persons for others, persons who will seek to act justly, to love tenderly, and to walk reverently in the spirit of Jesus as the man for others.

ADMISSION

Applicants beginning the study of law as degree seeking students will be admitted only in the fall semester.

Both the Louisiana civil law curriculum and the general common law curriculum are available in the full-time day program. Only the Louisiana civil law curriculum is available in the part-time evening program. Although there is no application deadline, applications received after May 1 and files completed after June 15 will be processed only on a space available basis.

Applicants selected must furnish a photograph, passport size, prior to registration. All transcripts and documents submitted become the property of the university.

Applicants who have attended another law school, and who have been excluded for defective scholarship, or who are on scholastic probation, are not eligible for admission to this School of Law.

Students in good standing at an approved law school (one that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association) may enroll as transient students with the permission of the dean. Members of the Bar may be admitted as non-degree seeking students and register for courses on an audit basis.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants to the School of Law must present satisfactory evidence that they have earned an undergraduate degree. In certain cases, applicants possessing an exceptional record may be considered for admission by presenting satisfactory evidence that they have completed a minimum of three-fourths of the requirements for an undergraduate degree. Applicants are in competition with one another under a rolling admissions system on the basis of undergraduate grade point average and Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score. The LSAT score attained must complement the undergraduate record sufficiently to indicate the applicant's ability to complete successfully work undertaken in the School of Law.

For a profile of entrance credentials of the most recent entering class (both undergraduate grade point average and LSAT score), applicants are advised to read the Pre-Law Handbook published by the Law School Admission Council in conjunction with the Association of American Law Schools.

All applicants must register with the Law School Admission Services for both the LSAT and the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Applications for both are available at the School of Law or by writing directly to Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

Applications for the Law School Admission Test must be post marked at least 30 days prior to the administration date. Information concerning late registration, as well as a list of the test centers and the dates on which each will be used, is contained in the LSAT informational brochure. Applicants should arrange to take the test as early as possible — preferably no later than February or March.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applicants for admission to the freshman class of the School of Law must:

1. Execute an application form obtained from the School of Law and file it, together with the application fee payable to Loyola University, with the office of admissions, School of Law. The law school application matching form must accompany this application. (Note: Matching forms and complete information concerning their use in the admissions process are found within the Law School Admission Services Brochure.)

2. Register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). A transcript from *each* college or university attended (a cumulative transcript from the last school attended *will not* suffice) should then be sent directly to: LSAT/LSDAS, P.O. Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

The LSDAS will analyze all transcripts submitted and will send a complete report as well as a copy of each transcript submitted to the Loyola University School of Law.

Upon acceptance, applicants will then be asked to submit a final transcript, showing the award of a bachelor's degree or completion of 96 hours in courses having substantial intellectual content, directly to this law school. If undergraduate or graduate work has been taken in more than one college or university, the accepted applicants must arrange to have original transcripts sent from *all* institutions attended regardless of credit earned.

All students entering Loyola University for the first time must have the student affairs office at the last attended university complete a *Request for Personal Information* form. Its submission is a prerequisite to registration. All new students must also complete a *Medical History* Questionnaire, the results of which must be on file in the Student Health Services office prior to registration.

TRANSFER APPLICANTS

A limited number of applicants who have successfully pursued a portion of their law studies in an approved law school may be accepted as students with advanced standing.

Transfer applicants must present evidence of eligibility required of entering students the year in which they began the study of law. They must also present evidence of above average academic study in their prior law record. The right is reserved to refuse such credit in whole or in part. Transfer quality points are not used in calculating Law School GPA's or rank in class. At a minimum, one year's residence (30 credit hours) in the Loyola University School of Law is required of transfer students in order that they may be eligible for a degree.

READMISSION

An excluded student may petition the faculty for readmission to the School of Law. Such a petition for readmission may be granted only if, in the judgment of the faculty:

- 1) there was an unusual hardship,

- 2) the hardship is not likely to reoccur if the student is readmitted and
- 3) the academic record earned by the student in one or more semesters while enrolled in the School of Law was not indicative of the student's ability to complete satisfactorily the requirements leading to a juris doctor degree.

A student whose petition for readmission to the School of Law has been denied by the faculty may not petition again for readmission until two years have passed since his or her last enrollment or petition for readmission. Any petition for readmission made at that time will be for admission as a beginning student with no academic credit for prior work attempted. Such a petition may be granted only if, in the judgment of the faculty, the excluded student has demonstrated that he or she possesses the ability to successfully complete a course of law study and has pursued activities since exclusion from the School of Law that indicate his or her ability and determination to successfully complete the requirements for a juris doctor degree.

This policy applies to students entering the School of Law in and after August 1980. Students who entered prior to that time are governed by the provisions in the 1979-80 Bulletin.



ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

In the spring of 1979, Loyola implemented a new comprehensive computer based student record system. Students who attended Loyola both prior to and after the spring of 1979 will have two transcripts that will have different appearances and form but will remain identical in content.

HONOR CODE

Students in the Loyola School of Law are governed by an honor code. An elected student committee acts as a fact finding committee for the honor code. The committee reviews complaints and accords a hearing. If the complaint is found to be substantial and if the complaint is sustained, the student may appeal to the dean.

KNOWLEDGE OF REGULATIONS

Students are responsible for compliance with the regulations of the university and should familiarize themselves with the provisions of this Bulletin distributed by the Office of Admissions, the *Academic Rules, Policies and Procedures* pamphlet distributed by the Deans' office, the *Registration Schedules* distributed by the Registrar's Office, the *Student Handbook* distributed by the Office of Student Affairs, posted official notices, and instructions given to students.

At registration, it is understood that both the student and the student's parents or guardians agree that the student will be governed by the university regulations and will abide by decisions made by proper authorities of the university regarding the individual student.

COURSE LOAD

Full-time students will not be permitted to schedule more than 16 hours of law work in any semester without special permission from the dean of the School of Law. However, a student who is registered for a full schedule in either program may audit any course he has not scheduled. He should receive permission of the faculty member offering the course. Full-time upperclassmen will not be permitted to schedule less than 10 hours of law work in any one semester. Freshmen must schedule 16 hours in the first semester and 15 hours in the second semester.

Part-time students will not be permitted to schedule more than 11 hours of law work in any one semester. Part-time upperclassmen will not be permitted to schedule less than eight hours each semester unless it is impossible for them to choose that many from the courses that are offered. Freshmen must schedule 11 hours.

Students must complete their requirements in *five calendar years*.

Students registered in the School of Law will not be permitted to register for courses in any other school without special permission from the

dean of the School of Law. Permission will be granted only to upperclassmen in special instances. Except for those students enrolled in the JD/MBA program, no one will be permitted to take more than three hours of work in another school while enrolled in the School of Law.

WRITING REQUIREMENT*

The faculty has established a requirement that prior to graduation a student must demonstrate writing ability by the successful completion (as evidenced by a grade of C or higher) of one of the following:

- (1) Law Review Seminar (Law 892)
- (2) Law Review Honors Tutorial (Law 891)
- (3) Legal Research (Law 898 a 2 hour credit assignment)
- (4) A Seminar in:
 - Advanced Torts Seminar (Law 826)
 - Contracts/Commercial Law Seminar (Law 827)
 - Law and Social Science Seminar (Law 831)
 - Family Law Seminar (Law 853)
 - Child Advocacy Law Seminar (Law 855)
 - Criminal Law Seminar (Law 862)
 - Juvenile Law Seminar (Law 865)
 - Business Planning (Law 867)
 - International Law Seminar (Law 884)
 - Constitutional Law Seminar (Law 877)
 - Sex Discrimination Law Seminar (Law 885)
 - Federal Taxation Seminar (Law 887)
- (5) Any new seminar or course or existing course in which a paper of suitable length and quality is either required or offered by the instructor as an option.

EARLY REGISTRATION

Currently enrolled students may attend Early Registration in the Registrar's Office for the subsequent term. Graduating students and transient students are not eligible. Students who have a financial obligation to the university may attend Early Registration after they have satisfied the obligation. Early Registration is usually held in November and April and followed if time permits by Continued Early Registration, during which time students who attend Early Registration may drop and add courses at no charge.

Students who register early are required to confirm their registration by picking up their early registration confirmation form in the Registrar's Office. Once their registration is thus confirmed, the students are enrolled and will be billed accordingly. If they decide not to return to the university in the semester for which they registered, they must officially withdraw before the semester begins. Students who fail to confirm their registration have their registrations cancelled.

*Effective for class that entered in September 1980.

REGISTRATION

Registration is held at the beginning of the term for new students and for students enrolled in the previous term who did not attend Early Registration. Students who registered early may drop or add at Registration. Those admitted as transient students must complete their credentials during the term of their first admission and thus must be readmitted for the next term as nondegree-seeking students or degree-seeking students in order to continue their enrollment. Students with financial obligations to the university may not register until such obligations have been satisfied.

LATE REGISTRATION

Late Registration is normally the second and third working days after Registration. A late registration fee is assessed to cover the additional administrative costs, and a student may be required to pay tuition in full. Students with financial obligations to the university may not register until such obligations have been satisfied. No one may be admitted or register after the last day of Late Registration.

DROP/ADD PERIOD

For approximately five working days following the last day of Registration, students are permitted to drop and add courses in the Registrar's Office. A \$5 per transaction drop/add fee is charged to cover the administrative costs so that the financial burden of this option will not have to be passed on to the student population at large. Because of external and internal reportings on enrollments, deadlines for drop/add activity must be strictly enforced.

Registration for the audit grading option may be selected by students during registration or the drop/add period and may not be changed at a later date.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COURSES

Up to one week following the mid-term period, students may receive from the Registrar an administrative withdrawal from a course. Students receive a W in the course and the transaction requires advisor's and instructor's permission.

After this administrative withdrawal period, students may petition their instructor no later than two weeks before the last class day for permission to withdraw from that term. Based on the student's petition, a faculty member may award a WP, WF, UW, or require the student to complete the course. Failure to obtain an administrative withdrawal or to petition the instructor may result in the grade of WF. The decision of the faculty member is recorded on the final grade roster. This policy is under review and may be changed at any time.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNIVERSITY

A student who withdraws from the university during a semester before taking the final examinations of the semester forfeits all credit work done in that semester.

To withdraw officially from the university a student must:

1. Obtain withdrawal forms from the Office of the Registrar.
2. Obtain signatures of the designated officials on withdrawal forms.
3. Resident students must officially withdraw by obtaining clearance through the housing office.

Withdrawal is not complete or official until all signatures have been obtained and forms are returned to the Office of the Registrar.

Those students who withdraw officially from the university prior to the last day for dropping courses as recorded in the academic calendar, will have the courses removed from their records. Students withdrawing from the university after the drop period but in the withdrawal period will receive "W's". After the withdrawal period, the grade is assigned by the instructor.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Students enrolled in one term may apply to the dean for a leave of absence for either the next term or academic year and process a leave of absence form in the Registrar's Office. Students returning from a leave of absence are subject to the policies of the bulletin under which they were originally admitted.

CLASSIFICATION

Degree seeking students are admitted to a degree program and classified as follows:

| | Total Earned Hours | | Total Earned Hours |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Freshmen | | Juniors | |
| Day Program | 0-31 | Day Program | 32-59 |
| Evening Program | 0-20 | Evening Program | 40-68 |
| | | | |
| | Total Earned Hours | | Total Earned Hours |
| Sophomores | | Seniors | |
| Evening Program | 21-39 | Day Program | 60-90 |
| | | Evening Program | 69-90 |

ATTENDANCE

Regular and punctual attendance is required. No student will be given credit for work done in any course in which he has failed to attend at least 75 per cent of the scheduled classes. Excessive absences will be recorded with a grade UW. The student has the primary responsibility to keep a record of absences.

Upon a showing of compelling hardship and in exceptional circumstances, the Student Petitions Committee may relieve a student of this requirement. Petitions for this purpose must be submitted in a timely manner—at least a week prior to the examination period. The committee may permit the student to take the examination or give no relief.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Examinations are given at the end of each semester. The alphabetical system of grading is used. The quality of work indicated by these grades is as follows:

| Grade | Quality of Work |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A..... | Excellent |
| B+ and B..... | Good |
| C+ and C..... | Satisfactory |
| D+ and D..... | Unsatisfactory |
| F..... | Failure |
| Other grades that may be given are: | |
| AF..... | Absent from Examination |
| AU..... | Audit |
| AI..... | Audit Incomplete |
| I..... | Incomplete |
| IP..... | In Progress |
| W..... | Administrative Withdrawal |
| UW..... | Unauthorized Withdrawal |

The "I" grade is to be assigned only when the instructor has been presented with serious and compelling reasons why the student should be allowed to complete the course at a later date. These reasons are customarily medical. The "I" grade is not an automatic extension. If the "I" grade is not made up by the end of the term subsequent to the term in which it was incurred, it can only be made up by special permission of the dean. An "I" grade which is not made up becomes permanent.

In the case of a student who fails to appear for an examination without officially withdrawing the following action will be taken:

1. Upon timely petition addressed to the faculty, the student may when he presents evidence of sufficient cause, such as, personal illness, death in his immediate family or detention out of town unavoidably, be permitted to take a deferred examination. The record of the student will list the course(s) as "Incomplete." Such examination shall normally be completed the next time the students are examined in the course.
2. In all other cases the record will be marked AF. This grade will be considered as an F in determining student averages and will indicate nonattempt of the examination for required course purposes.
3. Once a student receives a copy of the examination he or she is committed to a grade. If a student is present to take an examination, but for serious reason believes that she or he is unable to take it, the student should immediately advise the instructor of the circumstances.

STUDENT PETITIONS COMMITTEE

This committee will receive petitions from students for a variation from the rules and policies of the School of Law. Requests must be made in a timely manner.

GRADE POINT AVERAGE

A student's grade point average is based on the credit hours, grading method grade awarded, and quality points. The following definitions apply:

ATTEMPTED HOURS are the units associated with each course. Typically, a three credit hour course meets for 150 minutes a week for 14 weeks during the Fall and Spring terms.

QUALITY HOURS are the units upon which a student's grade point average is calculated. It differs from attempted and earned hours because quality hours do not include pass/fail courses and do include failed courses.

TOTAL EARNED HOURS and Loyola earned hours include all credit earned at Loyola plus the hours awarded by Loyola for coursework taken at other universities.

QUALITY POINTS are calculated by multiplying the points associated with a grade (A = 4, etc.) by the quality hours (a 3 credit hour course = 12 quality points).

GRADE POINT AVERAGES are calculated by dividing the total quality points by the total quality hours.

CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGES include only the course work taken at Loyola.

HIGHER EDUCATION GRADE POINT AVERAGES for Law students are identical to Cumulative Grade Point Averages.

GRADE REPORTS

A report of the grades made by a student in his or her scheduled courses is sent to the student at the end of each semester. Grade reports may be sent to parents or guardians if the student certifies that he or she is claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes. This certification must be made each semester at the time of registration.

Loyola's grade reports list the courses, grades, Loyola grade point average (both cumulative and semester), the higher education grade point average, and the total earned hours.

Discrepancies must be appealed in writing to the Registrar's Office within 30 days of the last examination.

Grade reports are withheld until all financial indebtedness to the University is satisfied.

CHANGE OF GRADE

An instructor may change a grade previously assigned by processing an official change of grade form in the Registrar's Office. The instructor must request the grade change form, cite the reason for changing the grade, and obtain the approval of the dean. All changes of grade must be submitted to the dean no later than five days before the last day of class in a term.

JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

To be eligible for graduation a student must earn 90 credit hours, have a minimum grade point average of 2.0 on all work attempted, complete the required courses, and complete the period of resident study extending over a minimum of three academic years.

Quality points are earned according to the following schedule:

| Grade | Quality Points |
|----------|----------------|
| A | 4.0 |
| B+ | 3.5 |
| B..... | 3.0 |
| C+..... | 2.5 |
| C..... | 2.0 |
| D+..... | 1.5 |
| D..... | 1.0 |
| F | 0 |

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

It is expected that a student should do satisfactory work and should therefore have a minimum average of 2.0 at all times.

Students who have failed a required course must repeat that course. Both grades will be posted on their transcripts.

SCHOLASTIC PROBATION

A student will be on scholastic probation at any time the overall average is less than 2.0. Students on scholastic probation may not hold office or otherwise participate in formal extracurricular activities of the School of Law.

EXCLUSIONS

A student will be automatically excluded from the School of Law if:

- 1. at the end of two full semesters of law school work the student’s overall average is less than 2.0;
- 2. at any time thereafter the overall average of a full-time or part-time student is less than 2.0 providing the student has been on academic probation for the semester immediately preceding exclusion.

See also the rules pertaining to summer school at p. 36.

CAREERS

Students may have an undergraduate, graduate and/or professional career at Loyola University. Each career has its own grade point average which will not reflect courses taken that are at a level different from a student’s career at that time. Therefore, for students who receive a bachelor’s degree and return to take undergraduate courses as a graduate student, their grade point average at the time of the awarding of the degree will not be affected by this later course work. In addition, the graduate grade point average will not include quality points for undergraduate courses.

CHANGE OF CONCENTRATION

Students may request a change in concentration (civil or common law) by completing the appropriate form and submitting the form to the dean's office. The petition may be made at any time and takes effect in the next term.

ATTENDANCE AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

A dean may give written permission for a student to take courses at other law schools, thus assuring the student that the courses will be applied toward the student's current program. An official copy of the transcript from the other school must be submitted to the Registrar's Office prior to the completion of Loyola's next term. No credit will be awarded for a course taken at another law school unless the grade is at least equal to the minimum grade point average required for graduation at that school (e.g. a "C" on the Loyola grading scale.) Credit earned at other schools will count toward total earned hours but will not affect the student's cumulative grade point average.

ELIGIBILITY FOR GRADUATION

Students must meet the specific requirements of their degree programs as set forth in this bulletin. The university, through the deans, may authorize changes and exceptions where it finds them desirable and consistent with the continuous and orderly review of its policies.

To be eligible for graduation, students must have fulfilled their specific degree program requirements, college requirements, must have a 2.0 Loyola cumulative grade point average, and have been certified to graduate by their dean.

In the first part of the academic year in which a student expects to graduate, he or she must file for candidacy with the registrar.

GRADUATION

Loyola confers degrees in May, August, and December. After grades are received, the university determines graduation grade point averages and distinctions. Subsequently, the Registrar's Office posts the degrees and distinctions to transcripts. Diplomas and transcripts are not released until the student has discharged all financial and contractual obligations to the university. After a student has graduated, no change may be made in his or her record.

GRADUATION DISTINCTIONS

Graduation distinctions are determined on the basis of both a student's higher education and Loyola cumulative grade point average.

A student who has made a cumulative average of 3.4 on the Loyola cumulative graduates *cum laude*, one who has made an average of 3.6, *magna cum laude*; one who has made an average of 3.8, *summa cum laude*. These distinctions are inscribed on the diplomas, noted in the list of graduates published for the commencement exercises, and listed on the transcript.

COMMENCEMENT

Loyola holds a commencement at the end of the Spring term. Students who graduated in the previous December and those who are candidates for May and August graduation are eligible to participate in commencement. The commencement program is not a certification document of the university. The list of graduates is published in the next *Bulletin*.

DIPLOMAS

The diploma given to students upon graduation carries the university information, student's name, university distinctions, and degree title. Diplomas will be released only to students who have discharged their financial and legal obligations to the university.

TRANSCRIPTS

Loyola is authorized to distribute only Loyola transcripts, not transcripts from other universities. Only the University Registrar's Office may issue transcripts. Students may have three records at Loyola which comprise the official transcript: undergraduate, graduate, and law. Upon a student's signed request, all official transcripts are sent by the registrar's office to other organizations. Transcripts marked, "Issued to the Student," are given by the Registrar's Office to students. In accordance with recommendations of the American Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officers, official transcripts issued to students should not be treated as an official academic credential. Transcripts, as opposed to diplomas, carry notations identifying concentrations. Academic suspension and dismissal are indicated on the transcript for students placed in this status.

POLICY ON RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Public Law 93-380 (also known as the Buckley Amendment and as the Privacy Rights of Parents and Students — Section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act) permits only the release of "directory information" about students without the student's written consent. Directory information includes:

Student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, college, major, classification, participation in recognized student activities, marital status, sex, dates of attendance, degrees conferred and any graduation distinctions and dates of conferral, and the institution attended immediately prior to admission.

The law further provides that any student may, upon written request, restrict the printing of such directory information in the student address directory. The student may so indicate on the personal data form at each registration.

The law requires such written consent of the student for the release to anyone (including parents) of other than directory information with the following exceptions — (a) other school officials within the educational institution who have legitimate educational interests; (b) officials of schools to which the student seeks to transfer; (c) the comptroller general of the United States, the HEW secretary, the administrative head of an education agency, or state educational authorities; (d) in connection with

a student's application for, or receipt of financial aid; (e) state and local officials or authorities to which such information is specifically required to be reported under state statute adopted prior to November 19, 1974; (f) organizations or educational agencies conducting legitimate research, provided no personal identifiable information about the student is made public; (g) accrediting organizations; (h) parents of a dependent student upon proof of dependency; (i) in connection with an emergency when such information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other persons; and (j) the Veterans Administration.

Personal information shall only be transferred to a third party, however, on the condition that such party will not permit any other party to have access to the information without the written consent of the student and that the information be utilized only for the specific purpose for which it was released.

Under the law, any student has the right to inspect and challenge his or her own educational file, with the exception of letters of recommendation or other material when the author was guaranteed confidentiality prior to January 1, 1975. Positive identification of the student shall be required for such examination and a university official shall remain in the immediate vicinity during the examination process.

SUMMER SCHOOL

A limited number of courses are offered each summer in an eight-week session. Schedules are available in the spring. All students, after completion of their Freshman year, are permitted to enroll in summer school classes. Students are permitted to complete summer school regardless of the nature of their Spring records. Summer school grades will be taken into account in the determination of status (good standing, probation, exclusion) for the Fall semester.

VETERANS AND SOCIAL SECURITY CERTIFICATIONS

Immediately following registration held in the beginning of each term, students who are eligible for benefits through the Veterans and Social Security Administrations can be certified by the coordinator of certifications in the Registrar's Office. In accordance with Title 38, United States Code, *Veterans Benefits* Loyola University certifies only those students who are admitted to a degree program and who are making satisfactory progress as determined by the probationary and exclusion policies of the university's colleges.

Reimbursement is certified for standard courses only, excluding continuing education courses. All inquiries concerning the certification should be directed to the coordinator of Veterans and Social Security Administration Benefits in the Registrar's Office.

**Credit Hour
Certification rules**

| Classification | Full Time | ¾ Time | ½ Time | ¼ Time |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Law - | | | | |
| Day or Evening | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1-2 |
| Summer School | 6 | 3 | - | - |

RESOURCES

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library is a repository of substantial legal research materials. It houses more than 160,000 volumes, including over 44,000 equivalent volumes of microforms and in excess of 3,800 current serial subscriptions. The collection contains the statutes and reports of the federal and state jurisdictions of the United States, as well as comprehensive collections of encyclopedias, digests, citators, indices, loose-leaf services, law journals, and treatises. It also contains substantial collections of comparative, international, regional, and foreign law. Civil law and common law jurisdictions are equally represented by legal authorities on Roman, French, and Quebec law as well as materials from the countries of the British Commonwealth.

The library is a U.S. government documents depository and a depository of Louisiana state documents. The entire collection is organized on jurisdictional, research, and subject-matter relationships. There is a professional staff of seven qualified librarians, three of whom have law degrees, to provide reference service during the day, the evening and the weekend.

In addition to conventional resources, the library has extensive computer facilities in place to access information outside the confines of the library. The OCLC service permits the library to access a national database of over 10 million publications, most of which may be borrowed via the computer terminal in the library. The LEXIS and WESTLAW services allow the library to access the two major computerized legal research systems in the nation, whose databases contain Federal, local, European, British and French court decisions, laws and regulations, general and business information from papers, magazines and wire services, as well as law-related information from general and legal textbooks and journals. DIALOG, Lockheed's information service, contains more than 150 databases covering all areas of science, technology, business, medicine, social science, current affairs, and humanities. The library also makes available an IBM-PC for doing computer assisted instruction exercises.

The six-level library section provides open-stack areas on all floors, over 345 spacious individual study carrels and tables, two group study rooms, one typing room, computer-assisted instruction facilities, two student reading lounges and restroom facilities.

LAW REVIEW

The faculty and students of the School of Law publish the *Loyola Law Review*. A student board of editors, chosen from seniors who have published in the Law Review, invite outstanding students at the end of their first year of law school to participate in a program of legal research and writing leading to publication of the Law Review. Articles are contributed by law teachers and attorneys, but most of the published material is written and edited by Loyola law students.

ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, JR. LECTURE

Friends and admirers of the late Judge Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr. have endowed a lectureship to permit distinguished speakers to appear periodically at the Law School. Judge Ainsworth served as a Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana and as a Judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

EDWARD RIGHTOR LECTURE

The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America has established and funded a foundation to provide funds for periodic lectures in the School of Law in memory of Edward Rightor. Mr. Rightor was a past exalted ruler of the Grand Lodge and for many years was a member of the part-time teaching staff of the School of Law.

LAW CLINIC

The Loyola Law Clinic, established under special rules adopted by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, provides senior law students an opportunity to gain practical experience in both criminal and civil law. In excess of forty students participate, receiving a total of six hours credit for their two semesters of work in the program. Some students are assigned to defense cases in the clinic, handling both criminal and civil cases under the supervision of two attorneys. Other students are assigned to the District Attorney's Office where they prosecute misdemeanor cases under the supervision of the district attorney. Students are selected for the program on the basis of a written application, which includes information on grades and prior experience, at the end of their junior year of law study. The clinic combines seminars with practical trial experience, allowing senior law students to handle all phases of a case as a practicing attorney would.

EXTERN PROGRAMS

Loyola Law School participates in several extern programs established by various courts and agencies.

Federal Extern Programs

The judges of the US District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana have established an extern program in which the Loyola University School of Law participates.

Second year law students in the upper third of their class may apply to participate in the program. Enrollment is limited. The selection of externs is made by the faculty and the US District judges.

The extern must be willing to devote at least 12 hours a week to work assignments over two semesters except for the examination period and preceding week. Two credits per semester on a pass/fail basis may be earned in the program.

The extern will engage in the preparation of memoranda in connection with motions filed pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure. The extern will learn basic administration and recordkeeping

procedures of the US District Court. A participant will have an opportunity to sit in on arguments on motions on which he or she has worked.

The judges of the U.S. Court of Appeal for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans have also established an extern program through their staff attorney's office for second year law students in the top twenty-five percent of their class. The work required and credit awarded is the same as for the District Court Extern Program.

State Extern Program

The judges of the Court of Appeal, Fourth Circuit, State of Louisiana have established an extern program to which second year law students in the upper third of their class may apply. The duties of the externs are the same as for those in the Federal Extern programs. Two credits per semester on a pass/fail basis may be earned by those who participate in the program.

Other Extern Programs

From time to time other extern opportunities are available through various government or nonprofit agencies. These may be undertaken under the general supervision of a faculty member with credit and workload to be determined on a case by case basis.

MOOT COURT

Moot court, a comprehensive program in which students are given an opportunity to participate in intercollegiate moot court competition, offers training in the arts of oral advocacy and the skills of brief writing.

A moot court board, composed of four senior law students with prior national or international moot court experience or participation in the Appellate Argument Seminar, is responsible for the organization, administration, and selection of members of the national and international moot court teams who compete with other law schools in the region and nationwide.

Selection for the positions on the teams is made on a competitive basis, with each participant graded individually on each appearance before a bench of judges. Eliminations are made and selection based on those grades.

In the past, Loyola University School of Law teams have won regional competitions as well as the 1974 National Moot Court competition and the best brief award in the 1984 National Frederick Douglas Moot Court Competition.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Branch Knox Miller Memorial Hall houses the School of Law. It was built in 1973 with gifts from law alumni and friends, assistance from a federal subsidy and revenue from university investments. Miller Hall was built especially for students engaged in law studies. The three-story school section of the building houses four lecture rooms, two seminar rooms, a moot court room, a student lounge, a conference room, faculty and administrative offices, and offices for many student activities. The

School of Law is scheduled to move into a newly renovated facility on Loyola's Broadway Campus in the spring of 1986.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Student Bar Association was organized in the spring of 1952 and is comprised of all students enrolled in the day and evening programs of the law school. It is governed under a constitution adopted by the students. Its purpose is to provide a means of closer unity among all students and to foster mutual cooperation and understanding between the law student body, the law faculty, and the legal profession. The Student Bar Association of Loyola is a member of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

Membership dues in the Student Bar Association is \$85.00 for all students payable at registration of the freshman year but covering all three (four) years of law school.

In the fall of 1960, **The Code**, a law school newspaper was established under the auspices of the Student Bar Association. Participation is open to all students. It is dedicated to the reporting of law school news and providing a medium for the expression of student views.

Delta Theta Phi national legal fraternity has established a chapter at the School of Law, to which all law students are eligible for membership. The fraternity is devoted to the stimulation of interest in scholarship, organized legal research and writing, participation in appellate court competition and fellowship on the part of its members. It presents a scholarship key to each member in the top 15 per cent of the senior class and the top seven per cent of the junior class.

Loyola Association of Women Law Students, organized in 1972, promotes the full involvement of women students in the law school and in the community. The association sponsors speakers whose primary emphasis is on women in various phases of the law, plans an annual picnic for incoming freshmen as part of the orientation program, works to establish curriculum courses of interest to women, and provides tape recordings of national workshops on women and the law.

Phi Alpha Delta international legal fraternity has established a chapter at the School of Law to which any law student is eligible for membership. The fraternity's purpose is to serve the law student by stressing a proper blend of professional and social activity to prepare him for the practice of law, to serve the law school by supplementing the formal courses with an orientation program for first year students, lectures, interschool moot court competition, and other preprofessional endeavors in order to fulfill its motto "Service to the Student, the Law School, the Profession, and the Community."

Phi Delta Phi international legal fraternity is the oldest legal fraternity in the United States. Phi Delta Phi has established its 99th Inn here at Loyola Law School, and members are selected from those of the student body who have completed at least one semester of study and have attained a minimum 2.0 grade point average. The inn's main purpose is to promote academic achievement and service to the students, while at the

same time fostering the friendship that has become a hallmark of the Phi Delta Phi tradition.

St. Thomas More Law Club was established in 1935, under the patronage of the English martyr and saint. The club is open to all members of the law school community, and is dedicated to the stimulation of an interest in the moral and ethical responsibilities of members of the legal profession. This purpose is achieved through the exploration of subject matter not always treated in the ordinary curriculum; by way of lectures, debates, seminars, workshops, community action and legal scholarship. The club also sponsors the Edward Righor Lecture Series.

A. P. Tureaud Chapter of the Black Law Student Association, established in 1969, is geared to recruiting and maintaining the enrollment of qualified minority students in the law school. Members of the organization recruit minority students from colleges and universities throughout the region. Tutorial services are also offered to help maintain the enrollment level of minority students. The society, open to all interested law students, maintains contact with related national organizations and other law schools throughout the country that support similar programs.

Communication Law Society, founded in 1979, is designed to stimulate an awareness of the legal issues accompanying the flow of information in society. Through speakers, seminars, debates, community action and legal scholarship, members provide the law students and faculty with information regarding this important field of law.

JD/MBA Society was established in 1983. Though organized primarily for students participating in the program, all students are welcome to participate and learn about the relationship between the business and law communities. Additionally, Loyola became a member of the new JD/MBA association formed specifically for people with both degrees. This national association will be an aid in placing students graduating from the joint program.

The Association of Trial Lawyers of America, J. Skelly Wright Chapter, was organized in the fall of 1982. The purpose of an ATLA student chapter is to prepare students for a smooth transition from the study of law to the practice of law. ATLA's objectives are educational and primarily concerned with the practical aspects of trial work such as how to interview a jury, how to take a deposition and how to examine a witness. Each year ATLA sponsors a mock trial competition. This intramural competition is held to select a team to represent Loyola in the regional and national competitions. A series of seminars are offered in conjunction with the competition to provide a basic background of the trial process.

The **National Lawyers Guild (NLG)** is a national organization that has been in existence since the 1930's with a membership of approximately 8,000 lawyers and students. The Loyola chapter of the Guild was formed in 1982. The preamble of the NLG Constitution best summarizes the organization's orientation: "We place human rights above property rights."

All law students are welcome to join the Guild. Membership dues include a subscription to the *The Guild Notes*, the organization's national monthly newspaper. The NLG also offers summer jobs to members in various cities across the country.

AWARDS AND PRIZES

American Jurisprudence Prizes, consisting of bound titles of American Jurisprudence Encyclopedia, are awarded jointly by the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and the Bancroft Whitney Company. An award is given to the student in each of a number of designated courses whose performance in the opinion of his instructor is most outstanding.

The Association of Trial Lawyers-J. Skelly Wright Chapter Award is presented by the Association to the team members who competed in the ATLA National Student Trial Competition each Spring.

The Association for Women Law Students Award given by AWLS to the outstanding member for the recent academic year.

Hon. Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr. Award. This award is made possible by the New Orleans Chapter of the Federal Bar Association in honor of the memory of United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Ainsworth, one of the Law School's distinguished graduates and a long time ardent supporter of the Federal Bar Association. The award consists of a \$200 cash stipend awarded annually to the student who, in the opinion of the Constitutional Law Faculty, has excelled in the course in Constitutional Law.

The Black Law Students Association Award is presented to the team members competing in the A. P. Tureaud Chapter of the BLSA Regional Finals, Frederick Douglas Moot Court Team.

Dean's Award is given annually to the student who has maintained the highest average during his first year in the School of Law.

Certificates of Merit are presented to students in the School of Law who receive the highest grade in a particular course for which the American Jurisprudence Books are not available.

The Client Counseling Award given each year by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association to the team members who participate in this competition in the Spring.

Faculty Award as well as the **Allen Smith Company Award** is given annually to the senior in the School of Law who has maintained the highest average over his entire course of study.

The J. Braxton Craven Award presented by the Student Bar Association to the participants in the J. Braxton Craven Memorial Moot Court competition.

Jack La Nasa Award is given annually to the student in the School of Law who earns the highest grade in contracts. The award is a copy of the English Translation of Planiol's *Treatise on the Civil Law*.

Law Clinic Award is given by Criminal Sheriff Charles Foti to the participant in the Loyola Law Clinic whose participation was the most outstanding in the field of Criminal Justice. The Law Clinic also gives two other awards: one for the student who is most outstanding in civil clinical work and the other to the student who excels in rendering services to the Hispanic Community.

Law League of Louisiana Merit Award. This award was established by the Law League of Louisiana and is given to the student who has most

improved his grade point average during the first four semesters of law school.

Law Week Award consists of a year's complimentary subscription to the publication *Law Week*. The award is given to the graduating student who has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final year.

Louisiana State Bar Association Civil Code Award is to be given to the graduating senior with the highest average in Civil Code Subjects.

Loyola Law Alumni gives an award annually to the member of the student editorial board of the Law Review who has made the most significant contribution to the Loyola Law Review in the field of research and writing during the academic year. The award is presented at the annual Law Review banquet in the Spring.

Loyola Law Alumni also gives an award annually to the members of the Loyola National Appellate Moot Court team selected to compete in the competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for law schools in the United States.

Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association Award is given to the student whose performance in Moot Court was most outstanding. It is given by the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association.

Edwin I. Mahoney Award is given annually by the Criminal Courts Bar Association to the student in the School of Law receiving the highest grade in criminal law. The student meriting this award will have his name inscribed upon the scroll.

The Moot Court Award presents plaques to the Junior Moot Court Class winners in the Moot Court course offered by Mr. Frederick J. Gisevius, Jr. and Mr. Dennis L. Rousseau.

Milton Sheen Award is given annually by Dr. Irving Sheen, in memory of his only brother, to the graduating senior whose law school tenure has best exhibited those qualities of leadership, fellowship, and service to the law and the community which were so well exemplified in the life of Milton Sheen.

Antonio E. Papale Award is given by the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity to the student in the School of Law who earns the highest grade in the common law course Contracts.

President's Award, established in 1983, is given annually by the President of the Student Bar Association to the law student who has given his time and energy in assisting his fellow law students.

Joseph M. Rault Award for excellence in admiralty and maritime law established by Loyola University in September, 1963, is awarded annually to the law student whose performance in admiralty and maritime law was most outstanding. The award is a plaque, suitably inscribed, as a recognition of this honor, and as a symbol of interest in this professional field so vital to this community.

Henry L. Sarpy Award is made each year by Leon Sarpy to the student in the day program of the School of Law whose performance in the course *Louisiana Probate Seminar* was most outstanding.



West Publishing Company Awards one selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum to the student in each class who, in the opinion of the faculty, has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship. Legal scholarship is assessed on the basis of activities such as legal writing in addition to classroom performance. Also, this company awards a selected volume from its Hornbook series to the student in each class who has achieved the highest scholastic average.

American Bar Association Prizes. The Section of Urban, State and Local Government Law has established two prizes. One is to go to the student who excells in the course in Land Development Law and the other for the student who excells in State and Local Government Law. The prize in each case is a book published by the Section.

TUITION, FEES, AND FINANCIAL AID

All regular students are assessed tuition and fees on a semester basis.

These fees and the tuition pay for only about 60 percent of the actual cost of operating Loyola for one year. The other 40 percent is made up with funds raised by the Annual Support Program from alumni, friends, faculty and staff, WWL-AM-FM-TV employees, foundations, corporations, revenues from WWL, and a small university endowment.

Applicants for admission to Loyola and students who need assistance in paying for their education are encouraged to apply for financial aid. Applications for financial aid are included in the application packet. Additional forms may be obtained from the Financial Aid Office.

TUITION AND FEES

Because of the uncertainty of the economy and budgetary projections, Loyola University reserves the right to change tuition, fees, or other charges printed herein. The rates for 1985-86 are listed below:

TUITION

\$210 per semester hour

FEES

For purposes of fee determination a part-time student is defined as one taking less than nine hours.

For Beginning Students

Application fee-(not refundable).....\$20.00

Acceptance deposit (applicable to tuition
but not refundable)..... 100.00

For All Students

Danna Center fee

Full-time students40.00 per sem.

Part-time students.....23.00 per sem.

Summer Session..... 10.00 per session

Student Government Association fee

Full-time students 10.00 fall sem.

Part-time students.....5.00 fall sem.

Student Bar Association fee.....85.00

Student Yearbook fee

Full-time students\$5 fall sem.

Part-time students.....2.50 fall sem.

Contingent fees

Late registration.....20.00

| | |
|---|---|
| Late payment | 100.00 |
| Add/Drop a course..... | 5.00 per course |
| Transcript | 2.00 ¹ |
| Student Health Insurance (cost varies)..... | 200.00 per yr. |
| Cap and gown rental (cost varies)..... | 18.85 |
| Parking fine | 5.00 minimum |
| Library books damaged or not returned | 25.00 minimum |
| Library microform material damaged or not returned | 6.00 minimum |
| Library audiovisual materials damaged or not returned..... | Cost of replacement plus \$5.00 service charge |
| Library furniture and equipment damaged... or replacement plus 5.00 service charge | Cost of repair plus 5.00 service charge |

Students are encouraged to make payments by check or money order made payable to Loyola University. Cash transactions are discouraged. A charge of \$10 will be assessed for each check returned from the bank.

All students entering the School of Law for the first time and who wish to be assured a place in the first year class must, after notification that they are eligible for admission, make the application deposit listed in the above schedule.

RESIDENCE HALLS

Charges for room and board are due on a semester basis. Room rent is billed along with tuition and fees. The housing contracts are for both fall and spring semesters. Board is voluntary and therefore paid separately. These rates are for 1985-86.

Room Rates

| | <i>Double Room</i> | <i>Single Room</i> |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cabra Hall..... | \$1,980 per yr. | \$2,716 per yr. |
| Room Guarantee deposit (not re- fundable but applicable to room rent) ² | | \$50.00 |
| Residence Council fee..... | | 5.00 per sem. |

The Christmas holiday period and between semesters are not included in the room charges. The university may utilize rooms in the residence halls to house conference groups during holiday periods.

Information on accommodations and on reservations is provided in the chapter title *Student Life*.

¹If more than one transcript is requested at a given time, the cost for each additional transcript will be only \$1.00.

²This deposit is credited to the student's room charge. It is not refundable if the student cancels the housing request.

Meal Plans (Board)

Loyola's meal program is voluntary. Those who want the program may contract on a semester basis for one of four meal plans. For information on the meal program write Food Service, Loyola University, 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La 70118 or phone 865-2127. The rates for 1984-85 were:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 10 meals per week | \$638 per sem. |
| 14 meals per week | \$709 per sem. |
| 19 meals per week | \$743 per sem. |
| Cash Coupon Plan..... | \$ 50 per book |

Because the board program is voluntary, students are not billed for it as is the case for tuition, fees, and room charges. Checks or money orders for one of the four meal plans must be made payable to Loyola University but given directly to the Food Service, who manages the program for Loyola. Payments may be mailed to the Food Service prior to registration or may be given to the food service company during the registration period. Cash Coupon Plan cards may be purchased at registration or during the semester.

The meal plan rates were not available in time for publication. They are expected to increase over the published 1984-85 rates.

BILLING AND PAYMENT POLICY

Students are mailed a bill for the tuition, fees, and room charges. First year students and all others who have not preregistered are mailed a bill soon after registering. Returning students who have preregistered receive a bill prior to registration.

Full payment must be received by the Student Finance Office no later than 30 days after classes begins. Students paying after this date will incur a late payment fee. If a bill is not received within three weeks, or if an adjustment should be made to the bill, the student should contact the Student Finance Office so that payment can be made by the 30 day deadline. Subsequent failure to pay in full will result in the assessment of additional penalty fees at the university's discretion. Students who have not satisfied all financial obligations have not officially completed registration and are subject to dismissal. Students whose checks are returned NSF also are subject to dismissal.

Loyola will withhold statements of honorable dismissal, grade reports, transcripts, the diploma, and all other reports or materials until all indebtedness to the university has been discharged or until satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Vice President for Business and Finance. No one will be allowed to enroll for subsequent semesters as long as prior financial indebtedness has not been satisfied.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Although Loyola has no monthly payment plan of its own, students may subscribe to one of two plans offered by outside companies.

The first plan is a deferred payment, revolving credit plan whereby the parent or student contracts with Tuition Plans, Inc. to finance all or a part of the annual expenses and repay the amount borrowed on a 12 month basis.

The second plan is a prepaid plan which enables the parent or student to budget payment of required charges before the school year begins. Payments begin five months prior to fall registration and continue for ten months. This plan is offered by Educational Funds, Inc.

Descriptive literature concerning these plans will be sent upon request to the Student Finance Office.

REFUND POLICY

TUITION — Students who withdraw from the university or from a course are entitled to a refund of a percentage of their tuition. Students who withdraw must return a completed withdrawal form to the Office of the Registrar. Mere cessation of attendance does not constitute withdrawal. The date of receipt of the withdrawal notice by the Registrar will determine the amount of tuition refund. Refunds are a percentage of the tuition payable in the semester in which the student withdraws, not a percentage of the total amount billed. Only tuition is refundable. No refunds are made when a student is suspended or dismissed for academic, disciplinary, or financial reasons. Tuition refunds are made on the following basis:

1. If formal notice is received within one week after the beginning of the semester a credit of 100 percent of tuition is made.
2. If formal notice is received within three weeks after the beginning of the semester a credit of 75 percent of tuition is made.
3. If formal notice is received within five weeks after the beginning of the semester a credit of 50 percent of tuition is made.
4. If formal notice is received within seven weeks after the beginning of the semester a credit of 25 percent of tuition is made.
5. No credit is allowed after the seventh week of classes.

Students forced to withdraw for medical reasons will be given a full tuition refund. A doctor's certificate must be presented to the Student Finance Office.

ROOM — Students who withdraw from the university for any reason are not entitled to any refund on the cost of their room.

MEALS — Students may receive a refund on the meal plan, prorated to the date of withdrawal. These refunds must be approved by the university food service.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL AID

Types of Assistance

Academic Scholarships: Scholarships are awarded to outstanding students with superior academic records and national test scores. Students already attending Loyola School of Law cannot receive scholarship assistance through the University Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid except to renew a prior year award. Upperclassmen law students, however, are eligible for privately endowed, Law Review, Moot Court and legal research grants through the School of Law. Loyola may consider that gift aid from other sources satisfies all or part of a student's scholarship eligibility.

In addition to the scholarships administered by the Scholarships and Financial Aid Office, the School of Law administers the following scholarships:

Jack LaNasa Scholarships. This scholarship has been established in memory of Jack LaNasa, husband of Josie Greco LaNasa and brother of Providence Sara LaNasa. It is financed by an annual grant from the LaNasa-Greco Foundation and is awarded to a deserving student in the School of Law in need of financial assistance.

Judge Anna Judge Veters Levy Scholarship. This scholarship has been established by the Honorable and Mrs. S. Sanford Levy in memory of the late Judge Anna Judge Veters Levy through a grant from the Judge Anna Judge Veters Levy Foundation. The scholarship is to be awarded to an unmarried student on the basis of need.

Book Scholarship given by the Alexandria Bar Auxiliary. Awarded to a student from that area or one chosen by the dean.

Clem H. Sehrt Scholarship. This scholarship is in honor of one of Loyola Law School's most distinguished graduates. It is made possible through the generous contributions of his family and friends. The scholarship is awarded to a student on the basis of need, academic performance, and participation in school activities.

Alfred J. Bonomo, Sr. Family Scholarships. A generous bequest by Mrs. Beatrice Jung Bonomo, the widow of Alfred J. Bonomo, Sr. has established a number of scholarships in the School of Law. These scholarships will be given to students who are qualified to serve as research assistants to the faculty of the School of Law. Alfred J. Bonomo, Sr. was a member of the faculty of the School of Law from 1913 to 1940 and between 1926 and 1932 served as assistant dean.

Ruth and Frank Normann Scholarship. This scholarship has been established in loving memory of Ruth Hernandez Normann and Frank S. Normann, Sr. by their children, and is to be awarded to a student in the evening division on the basis of need and scholarship.

Liskow and Lewis Scholarship. The firm of Liskow and Lewis will award annually three scholarships in the sum of \$1,666 each to three students in the top of the class at the end of the junior year (who will be in the senior year when the scholarship is awarded). The award is for tuition and will go to the first three students who are not on a full scholarship—one of whom must be a Civil Law student. Need will be further consideration in the selection of the recipient.

Lydia Knobloch McAulay Scholarship. This scholarship has been established in memory of Lydia Knobloch McAulay who served the University for fifty years. She held a position in the finance office becoming Assistant Treasurer and in more recent years was Senior Evaluator in the University Admissions Office. She served the School of Law for many years as the moderator of the Law Wives. The scholarship is made possible by gifts from Dean Emeritus John J. McAulay, her family and friends. Priority will be given to a student with financial need.

J. Mort Walker, Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund. The firm of Jones, Walker, Waechter, Poitevent, Carrère & Denègre has established a \$3,000 a year scholarship for a Louisiana Civil Law student enrolled at Loyola. The

scholarship is in memory of Mr. J. Mort Walker Jr., a former partner with the firm.

Montgomery, Barnett, Brown & Reed Scholarship. The firm of Montgomery, Barnett, Brown & Reed will award an annual scholarship of \$3,000 to a student at Loyola Law School.

Peter J. Butler Scholarship. This scholarship has been established for a full time freshman Civil Law student and pays full tuition for three years. It will be awarded on the basis of leadership and academic qualifications to a student who has been a resident of Louisiana for ten years and is under the age of twenty five.

Other Gift Aid: Some grants are not available to students who have earned a baccalaureate degree.

Campus Jobs: Both the federal government and Loyola provide employment opportunities for students who can demonstrate financial need and who want to work on campus.

Loans: Long-term, low-interest loans provide students with an opportunity to borrow a part of the costs of education. The loans must begin to be repaid when the student is no longer enrolled at an approved school. Borrowers must be able to demonstrate financial need for federally sponsored loans. Loan sources include the National Direct Student Loan, the ALAS/PLUS Loan, and the Guaranteed Student Loan. For those borrowers unable to locate their own lender, Loyola participates in the Law School Assured Access Program. Loyola sponsors its own loan program for students who are not eligible for the need based loans.

MAKING APPLICATION

A financial aid request is part of the admission application packet. The application for admission should be submitted first. The financial aid request form should then be mailed directly to the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid. A financial statement and need analysis report must also be submitted, the Financial Aid Form (FAF) of College Entrance Examination Board. FAF's are readily available from college and university financial aid offices in your own area. The student applicant must furnish a photocopy of his/her tax return. If the student is married, the spouse must also submit his/her tax return, even if the student were not married in the base year. If the income and assets of parents were required to be included on the FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND NEEDS ANALYSIS REPORT, the parents must also submit a photocopy of their 1983 federal tax return. The scholarship and financial aid file is not considered to be complete and cannot be evaluated until the request form, financial statement and need analysis report, and income tax returns have been submitted.

If not already enrolled at Loyola, New Orleans, a student must also supply the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid with a Financial Aid Transcript from each college or university attended. The student should contact the Financial Aid Office at each college or university giving dates of attendance and student I.D. or Social Security number and request that a Financial Aid Transcript be sent to the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid at Loyola University, New Orleans, LA 70118. Even if financial assistance was never received, the student must provide the Financial Aid Transcript in order to comply with federal aid regulations.

Offers of a financial assistance are not made if admission status is pending or uncertain or if the student has unpaid obligations to Loyola for prior periods of enrollment. The student may expect a response on the completed financial aid application within two to four weeks of acceptance to the School of Law.

Students are urged to apply early and to supply all documentation well in advance of the beginning of the enrollment period. Offers which can be made before June 1 are considered timely and should meet full need.

REASONABLE ACADEMIC PROGRESS

In order to be eligible to receive assistance from any Federal source, a student must be found to be making reasonable progress toward the completion of his degree program in addition to the demonstration of requisite need. A Loyola Law Student is said to be making progress when he completes at least 9 semester hours for each regular semester (fall or spring) of enrollment, and maintains at least a 2.00 grade point average. A student who fails in either respect will be placed on FINANCIAL AID PROBATION and allowed to continue to receive assistance as long as he meets the terms of the probation. The terms of a FINANCIAL AID PROBATION will not necessarily coincide with the terms of an ACADEMIC PROBATION imposed by the Law School.

Additional details are available in the Scholarship & Financial Aid Office.

MINORITY FUNDING

In accord with its commitment to extend excellence in education to all qualified students, regardless of race, color, creed, national origin or sex, and being cognizant of the underrepresentation of members of the Black race within the legal profession, Loyola has established a fund to assist members of this group to obtain a legal education. Applicants should consult the Office of the Assistant Dean for Student Services further information concerning this program.

OTHER FUNDING

The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) conducts summer tutorial programs each year to assist students of "low income" or "disadvantaged background" to obtain entrance into Law School. Those students successfully completing the program will, upon enrollment in Law School, be awarded an annual living stipend of \$1,000 from CLEO. For further information students should contact: CLEO, 1800 M St., N.W., Suite 290, North Lobby, Washington, D.C. 20036. Minority students may also wish to contact the Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019 for further information relative to funding.



STUDENT LIFE

Student Life at Loyola is based on the philosophy that education occurs in the context of total human development. Development of the whole person involves not only the intellectual development of the student but also the moral, social, cultural, and physical development of the individual. Programs and services exist which provide opportunities for this total educational experience.

ACADEMIC COUNSELING

For those students who need advice and counseling about their law program, the members of the faculty are available on a designated basis. The dean, associate dean, and assistant dean will assist the student with scheduling courses and are available to discuss other problems that may arise in the academic year.

COUNSELING

The Counseling, Career Development and Placement Center administers a program of personal, educational, and career counseling and testing services to all registered students. It is intended to serve students who want and need professional assistance with career plans, academic goals, or with personal emotional concerns affecting their adjustment, motivation, and feelings. This service is offered on an individual and confidential basis.

STUDENT HOUSING

Loyola operates Cabra Hall which houses upperclass/law graduate men and women. Cabra Hall is located on the Broadway Campus of Loyola, two blocks from the main campus. The Broadway Campus will be the new home for the School of Law beginning in January, 1986 and Cabra Hall is located very close to the Law School building. There are no accommodations for married students on campus. The University does operate an active apartment listing service through its Center for Commuter Services in the Danna Center.

Cabra Hall is a five story residence with a capacity of housing 220 students. Each suite houses eight students in double rooms with a shared bath, living room, multi-purpose room, and an individual heating and air-conditioning control. Each room is furnished with two closets, two single beds, two chests of drawers, two desks, bulletin boards, and local telephone service. Mail boxes, laundry facilities, study lounges, television lounge, a community kitchen and a sundeck are located within the residence hall.

All University housing space is based upon double occupancy. Every effort is made to house law students together. All students in University owned residence halls are subject to the housing policies which are promulgated in the *Loyola Student Handbook*.

Requests for further information and/or accommodations should be forwarded directly to the Office of Residential Life, following notification of acceptance to the University. Reservations are confirmed only after receipt of a signed contract and a \$50 application fee, which is not refundable in the event that the student cancels. Also required is proof that the student has adequate accident-sickness insurance coverage. Students without their own personal coverage will be required to enroll in the University sponsored accident-sickness insurance plan. Housing Contracts are for a full academic year (Fall and Spring semester). A significant financial penalty is assessed for breaking the contract.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Loyola's health service is for both resident and nonresident, full-time and part-time students who have provided the health service with a completed medical history form. The Student Health Service is directed by a Registered Nurse (Administrative Director) under the Supervision of a medical doctor (Medical Director). The Health Service staff also includes another full-time registered nurse and a full-time licensed practical nurse who resides on campus and is responsible for emergency evening medical care. Trained student Health Assistants are available on campus for night, weekend and holiday emergency medical referral service. Four days a week, a physician is available during designated hours to see students. The Health Service also maintains extensive lists of off-campus medical specialists for students requiring special care. Treatments by health center personnel is provided at no charge to the student. Medicines, referrals to off-campus medical specialists, laboratory tests, and hospitalization are at the student's expense. All services provided and communications, with medical personnel are confidential as dictated by the medical code of ethics.

For good cause, the university may require a physical or psychiatric examination while a student is in attendance. Results of these examinations may be used to determine a student's suitability to continue in attendance at the university.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The university sponsored health insurance program covering sickness and accident is strongly recommended for all students, especially those students who are from out-of-town. Resident students are required to present proof of personal health insurance coverage or they must enroll in the university endorsed health insurance plan. Students who reside outside the United States are required to subscribe to the University insurance plan. The group plan covers a student for 12 months for a yearly premium. Plans for married students and their families are also available. Students desiring health insurance information should contact the Student Health Service.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Picture identification cards for new students are free during the registration period. After class starts all cards cost \$3 each. The cards are used

for admittance to Recreation Center, campus events, and for other activities. They are required for use of campus library facilities.

Students must obtain these Loyola identification cards from the Security Office and have them on their persons at all times to present to university officials on demand. Loan of the card to anyone is prohibited. Use of another's card subjects the user, and the loaner, to a fine and/or disciplinary action. Lost or stolen cards must be replaced. They should be reported immediately to the Campus Security office. There is a \$3 charge for replacement cards. I.D. cards are to be used for the full term of enrollment at Loyola. Cards need to be validated at the beginning of each semester in the Security Office.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The activities program and the student organizations, which form an integral part of this program, constitutes one of the best opportunities for students to achieve educational relevance in leisure time activities. Through participation in campus activities students have the opportunity to integrate the experiences of the classroom with everyday experiences of living and working in a society of people of varied interests, ideas, and values. The student activities program is therefore considered an extension of the classroom and hence an important part of the total educational program of the university.

There are approximately 80 student organizations recognized and active on the Loyola campus. They are classified in the following categories: club sports, social fraternities, honorary fraternities and organizations, professional and academic societies, religious organizations, service organizations, social sororities, special interest organizations, and student communications media. A listing of all recognized organizations is contained in the *Student Handbook*.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

The Student Government Association consists of elected members representing the four colleges and the School of Law. The SGA acts as the voice of the student body to the university. Through this body, students act as members on most of the university committees in an effort to insure input in areas of student concern. The SGA sponsors programs and services as well as funding student organizations of the university. Meetings of the SGA are held once a week and are open to all students and members of the university community.

CENTER FOR COMMUTER SERVICES

The Center for Commuter Services serves as a communication link between the off-campus student population and university programs and services. Commuters comprise 75 percent of the student population and the university recognizes its responsibility for responding to their unique needs.

The Commuter Resource Center contains the off-campus housing listing shuttle and carpooling information, telephones, literature on campus programs and services, maps, bus schedules, newspapers, a message center and other information that involves life both on and off campus.

Commuter Assistants staff the Commuter Resource Center. These students are trained through a two credit hour course that includes such topics as basic communication skills, problem solving, decision making, needs assessment, goal setting, making referrals and the diverse needs of Loyola's commuter population. The Commuter Assistants assist in answering questions, programming and making referrals.

Communication is further enhanced by the use of "Commuter Comments", a newsletter, mailed three times a semester to the student's local residence.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT AFFAIRS

The office assists the international students in their adjustment to life in the United States and at the university and with any cultural, academic, financial, or personal difficulties. All immigration matters are handled through this office. In addition, the office serves as liaison between international students and the various university administrative offices, agencies of the United States government, foreign governments, and private organizations. Through a wide variety of programming, interaction is encouraged not only among the international students, but also among the internationals and the university community as a whole in order to promote an exchange of cultural values.

The director serves as advisor to the International Student Association, a social and cultural organization. In addition, a file is maintained of study abroad materials for all Loyola students interested in studying in another country. The Loyola University-sponsored health insurance is a requirement for all students whose permanent place of residence is outside the Continental United States. Each admitted student will receive the application and information about this insurance prior to their attendance at Loyola.

UNIVERSITY CENTER AND LOYOLA UNION

As a primary part of the educational process, the Danna Center and the Loyola Union play an important role, acting as a foundation for the development of positive and progressive student participation.

The center serves the various campus needs of students, functioning as a unifying force where students as well as other members of the university community, may come together and interact with a sense of unity.

It is a place where students may discover and develop fellowship and common bonds of interest with other individuals and groups. Through both formal and informal activities, and through the process of working together to achieve common ends, students, faculty, and administrators may develop better communications, respect, and an appreciation for each other as individuals.

It is with these principles in mind that the University Center has established the following objectives in cooperation with the Association of College Unions-International; to be a campus center where all members of the university community can meet formally and informally, to provide services and facilities to the university community, to complement the

educational goals of the university, providing cultural, social and recreational programs, and to maintain the center as an open forum where all sides of issues can be aired.

LOYOLA RECREATION CENTER

The Recreation Center offers a comprehensive program, which provides students with opportunities for self-directed recreation, competitive intramural and extramural sports, and a variety of leisure time activities. The program of activities is designed to provide every student, regardless of ability, the opportunity to participate. The university also cooperates in the sponsorship of several club sports which compete with other universities and athletic organizations. The Recreation Center also assists students in their development by hiring them to assist in planning and implementing a comprehensive program supervising the facility and officiating team sports.

The Loyola Recreation Center offers multi-purpose courts used for tennis, basketball, volleyball and other activities; handball/racquetball courts; a weight room; jogging area and locker and shower room facilities. The Recreation Center also provides a free service for check-out of sports equipment, and camping equipment may be rented for a nominal fee. In addition, Loyola students, Loyola employees and alumni may purchase associate memberships for a friend or their family to join the Recreation Center.

PLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Law School Placement Office offers a variety of services. Staffed by a Director and Administrative Assistant, the office conducts seminars on career planning, employment opportunities and interviewing techniques.

The office actively solicits job opportunities for summer and school term clerkships, as well as employment options for each year's graduating class.

The traditional season for on-campus interviews is in the Fall, beginning in September and ending in November. During that period, the Placement office hosts a variety of law firms, businesses, corporations and government agencies on the campus and conducts over 700 individual interviews.

A smaller, but active, Spring Interview Season is held between February and April, and gives Freshmen Law students an opportunity to search for possible Summer Clerkships.

Alumni of the Law School may use the Placement Office services for lateral and horizontal job moves by contacting the office at (504) 865-2260 and requesting they be placed on the Alumni Mailing List. Once a month the office mails an Alumni Opportunity Newsletter to those people on the list.

The office also maintains a Placement Opportunities Bulletin Board on the second floor of the Law School where all job listings are posted.

The office coordinates a variety of special programs for people with specific career goals, such as Judicial Clerkships and out-of-state employment.

INSTITUTE FOR CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The Institute for Continuing Legal Education, founded in 1982, provides seminars on a wide range of legal topics for the practitioner who desires to keep abreast of the latest legal developments.

The Institute sponsors approximately seven to eight programs during the academic year and draws registrants from around the country.

Practitioners and judges from Louisiana and other parts of the country serve as guest speakers. The student body and Law Faculty are invited to attend the sessions free of charge.

CAMPUS SECURITY

Campus Security provides all law enforcement services to the campus on a 24-hour a day basis, throughout the year. Officers are commissioned in accordance with the provisions of Louisiana law and have police powers on and off of the campus. In addition to these services, Campus Security provides for the registration of vehicles, the free registration of bicycles, the free use of engravers for marking of property, and the central location for all lost and found on the campus. Additionally, the Security Office conducts various awareness campaigns to prevent losses and informs the community of any problems which may arise. In addition to these routine services, Campus Security will attempt to assist the campus community in any problems which they may have.

COURSES

In the spring semester of 1979, all courses were renumbered to make them part of the new comprehensive computer based student record system. The old number appears at the end of each course description. The following chart details the four digit prefixes that are used for law courses and what these prefix numbers mean.

| Prefix | Subject Area | Abbreviation |
|--------|--------------|--------------|
| 0601 | Law General | LAW |
| 0602 | Civil Law | LCIV |
| 0603 | Common Law | LCOM |

REQUIRED COURSES

Law General (Prefix 0601)

LAW 700 Contracts I 3 hrs.
This course covers offer and acceptance, consideration, mistake, and parol evidence.

LAW 705, 710 Torts I, II 3, 2 hrs.
These courses together cover: intentional torts and privileges; negligence and theories of causation in fact and proximate cause; contributory negligence and assumption of risk; owners and occupiers of land; vicarious liability; automobile accident reparation systems; nuisance; misrepresentation; products liability (survey); damages; and immunities.

LAW 715 Legal Research and Writing 2 hrs.
This course exposes students to the materials used in legal research. The students do exercises designed to acquaint them with a wide range of legal materials, such as cases, statutes, regulations, treatises and encyclopedias. They are given hypothetical fact situations to research, and they discuss the applicable law in memoranda. They also are trained in computer research techniques.

LAW 725, 730 Civil Procedure I, II 6 hrs.
This course will treat problems related to civil litigation ranging from considerations about the choice of the proper court through the pretrial, trial, and appellate stages. Specifically the material will include: personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, choice of applicable law (exclusive of conflict problems), pleading, joinder of claims and parties, discovery, pretrial conference, adjudication without trial (judgment on the pleadings, summary judgment), functions of the judge and jury (directed verdicts, judgment notwithstanding the verdict, order for a new trial), appellate review (principle of finality, timeliness, scope of review, review of factual determination), the binding effect of judgments (res judicata, collateral estoppel, law of the case), extraordinary devices (interpleader, class actions, intervention). Both the Federal Rules and the Code of Civil Procedure Books I through V will be used as models for the presentation of the pertinent material.

LAW 735 Criminal Law 2 hrs.

This course deals with elements of some principles underlying the administration of criminal justice as embodied in a modern code including the aims of criminal law, the theory of criminal conduct, and elements of some specific crimes and offenses. The model is the Louisiana Criminal Code or the A.L.I.'s Model Penal Code.

LAW 740 Administration of Criminal Justice I 3 hrs.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the last 15 years has effected a revolution in the area of criminal litigation by excluding evidence from criminal trials as a means of enforcing those provisions of the Constitution regulating the relationship between law enforcement authorities and the people. In this course an examination is made of the constitutional limitations to law enforcement in such areas as search and seizure, electronic surveillance, custodian interrogation, etc.

***LAW 745 Business Organizations I 3 hrs.**

This course is a study of the law relative to the nature, creation, operation and dissolution of agency relationships and partnerships. The course will also treat the nature of the corporate entity, the problems incident to its formation and the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various forms of business organizations.

***LAW 746 Business Organizations II 3 hrs.**

This course analyzes the structure and characteristics of both the closely held and publicly held business corporations. Among the topics considered are the distribution of powers between management and shareholders, control devices and shareholder agreements, selected accounting, tax and financial problems, public policy implications of the publicly held corporation and an overview of the Federal Securities Laws with particular emphasis on Rule 10-b-5.

LAW 750 Constitutional Law I 3 hrs.

The materials in Constitutional Law provide a survey of problems in the interpretation and application of a written constitution in a federal state. This course presents the intergovernmental division of authority in the federal system with emphasis on the powers of Congress and the President and the residual powers of the states.

LAW 755 Constitutional Law II 3 hrs.

This course deals with the constitutional limitations upon governmental action both state and national. Emphasis is placed upon the limitations emanating from the due process, equal protection of the laws and privileges and immunities clauses in the federal constitution. The civil liberties cases are covered in this material. The due process clause is considered in its substantive and procedural aspects.

LAW 760 Evidence 3 hrs.

This course involves a discussion of the trial rules of evidence, the qualifications and impeachment of witnesses, the opinion rule, admissions and confessions, rules relating to writings, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, and privileged relations, burden of proof, presumptions, and judicial notice.

LAW 765 Moot Court 2 hrs.

This course builds on the research and writing course in teaching legal document drafting skills and problem solving techniques. A significant portion of the course will be devoted to the preparation of an appellate brief and the oral argument of the case on appeal. Prerequisite: Legal Research and Writing (LAW 715).

*To be offered beginning academic year 1985-86. Those students who entered law school in Fall 1983 or previously will take the Corporations course as described in the 1983-84 Bulletin.

LAW 770 The Legal Profession 2 hrs.
A study of the professional and ethical activities and duties of the lawyer. The course will include a study of the history and traditions of the legal profession, including the concept of self-discipline and the code of professional responsibility, and an examination of the impact of ethics and tradition on the business organization and practice of the lawyer.

LAW 780 Income Taxation 3 hrs.
An intensive study of the income tax laws including tax procedure, the concept of income, capital gains and losses, and deductions, credits and exemptions; problems concerning the person and accounting period to which income items and expenses are to be allocated.

Law Civil (Prefix 0602)

LCIV 700 Civil Law of Persons 3 hrs.
This course covers the Louisiana law of domicile, of the nature and control of marriage, separation, divorce, annulment, custody and alimony, legitimacy of children, parental authority over children, adoption proceedings, minority, tutorship, emancipation, and interdiction.

LCIV 705 Civil Law Property 3 hrs.
This course covers basic civilian concepts of property: subject matter includes common, public and private things, movables and immovables, ownership, usufruct, use and habitation, predial servitudes, boundaries, new works, occupancy, possession, and acquisitive and liberative prescription.

LCIV 710 Civil Law Conventional Obligations 3 hrs.
This course treats with the general provisions applicable to all contracts in Louisiana, the formation and effect of agreements, various classes of obligations and the means of their extinction.

LCIV 715 Successions 3 hrs.
This course deals essentially with the distribution of intestate successions, both legal and irregular. It deals with the capacity and incapacity of heirs, acceptances, and renunciation of successions, principally from a standpoint of substantive law, collation, partition, the rights of absentees, and the payment of succession debts. (The administration of estates is covered in the course on Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, LCIV 735.)

LCIV 720 Donations 2 hrs.
This course deals with the capacity of persons to dispose of and receive property by donation inter vivos and mortis causa, the legitime of forced heirs and the formalities of testamentary disposition of property, the marital portion, and the widow's homestead.

LCIV 725 Sales and Leases 3 hrs.
This course is a continuation of the course on obligations as to the particular contracts of sale and lease in respect to movable and immovable property and the proof of obligations. It also includes exchanges.

LCIV 730 Community Property 3 hrs.
Matrimonial regimes that govern ownership and management of property of married persons in Louisiana are the subject matter of this course. Characterization of property, creditors' rights, and rights between the spouses are considered in relation to the nature and background of community property systems.

LCIV 735 Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure 3 hrs.

This is a required course for the civil law curriculum. It entails a review of basic procedure to wit: Book I — Courts, Actions, and Parties; Book II — Ordinary Proceedings; Book III — Proceedings in Appellate Courts; and Book IV — Execution of Judgments. More in depth study is given to Book V — Summary and Executory Proceedings; Book VI — Probate Procedure; Book VII — Special Proceedings (e.g. Attachment, Sequestration and Injunction); Book VIII — Trial Courts of Limited Jurisdiction; and Book IX — Miscellaneous Provision and Definitions).

LCIV 740 Security Rights 3 hrs.

This course includes those sections of the Civil Code dedicated to security rights, including the contracts of suretyship, pledge, mortgages on immovables, privileges, deposit, and sequestration. The Louisiana chattel mortgage statute is also covered.

Law Common (Prefix 0603)

LCOM 701 Contracts II 3 hrs.

This course covers unilateral contracts, special problems of consideration, third party beneficiaries, assignments, and conditions.

LCOM 705 Common Law Property I 3 hrs.

This course covers estates, landlord and tenant, easements, and promises respecting the use and enjoyment of land.

LCOM 710 Common Law Property II 3 hrs.

This course covers limitations on ownership (nuisance, right of support, etc.) fixtures, adverse possession, personal property, and conveyances of real property.

LCOM 715 Trusts and Estates 3 hrs.

This course considers legal aspects of wealth transmission including intestate succession, wills, trusts, and administration.

LCOM 720 Commercial Transactions 3 hrs.

This course investigates the laws that affect the rights and obligations of parties engaged in the sale and distribution of merchandise. The sales contract, its formation, interpretation and performance, the risk of loss, and the remedies of the parties are emphasized. The course is designed to familiarize the student with the Uniform Commercial Code. Articles 2 and 7 and receive intense scrutiny.

LCOM 721 Secured Transactions 2 hrs.

This course is concerned with all aspects of security in personal property. Covered are problems and legal principles relevant to the creation of the security interest, to its perfection, to priorities between competing security interests and between a security interest and other kinds of property interest, to payment and redemption, and to realization procedures. The emphasis will be on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

ELECTIVE COURSES

Law General (Prefix 0601)

LAW 803 Western Legal Tradition 3 hrs.
This course treats significant aspects and institutions of the Roman law, canon law, common law and civil law. It also considers the interaction of these traditions in the context of our American legal heritage. Some emphasis is placed upon codification movements in Europe and the United States and particularly in Louisiana.

LAW 804 Legal Accounting 2 hrs.
Introduction to financial statements and bookkeeping, followed by critical examination of selected problems illustrating generally accepted accounting principles. Consideration will be given to the principles governing recognition of revenue, the matching of costs against appropriate revenues (with particular stress on inventory and depreciation accounting), the cost of borrowed capital and of long-term productive assets, and proprietary transactions. Emphasis throughout will be laid on the legal contexts in which the lawyer is likely to confront accounting problems. The materials will draw heavily on current corporation reports and the publications of the American Institute of Accountants and the SEC, with supporting and contrasting illustrations from judicial decisions and administrative practice.

LAW 806 Corporate Finance 3 hrs.
Prerequisite: Corporations.
Economic and legal problems arising in connection with financing decisions of publicly held corporations, including valuation of the enterprise and its securities, determination of securities structure and dividend policy, and decisions on investment opportunities, whether by internal expansion or by merger or takeover. Consideration will be given to the application of federal securities regulation, as well as state law, to the corporate decisions and to the import of the legal requirements for investors.

LAW 808 Securities Regulation 3 hrs.
This course covers federal regulation of selling, trading, and dealing in securities in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; public offerings, secondary distributions, insider trading, applications of Rule 10 (b) 5, sale of corporate control, market manipulation, broker-dealer regulation; state "blue sky" laws; and attendant civil liabilities under federal and state laws.

LAW 810 Negotiable Instruments 3 hrs.
This course involves a discussion of the formal requisites of the negotiability of bills, notes and checks, methods of transfer, indorsements, bona fide purchase, equities and defenses, and liabilities of the parties.

LAW 812 Creditors' Rights and Bankruptcy 3 hrs.
A study of the problem of the debtor who does not pay his debts. This includes processes available to the creditor for collection, competition among multiple creditors for the assets of the debtor, means of affecting a distribution of the debtor's assets among his creditors, means of rehabilitating the debtor, and the debtor's right to some measure of protection. More than half the course is devoted to a study of the Bankruptcy Act since all aspects of the creditor/debtor problem are colored by the interaction of state created rights and the federal bankruptcy provisions.

LAW 818 Labor Law 3 hrs.

This course deals with the legal problems of concerted action by employees, including the common law obstacles to the objects of labor combinations, picketing and the boycott, the construction and administration of the National Labor Relations Act, the collective bargaining agreement, and the union-member relationship.

LAW 820 Employment Discrimination 2 hrs.

This course is devoted to the various kinds of discrimination in employment and the constitutional and statutory materials that pertain to such discrimination.

LAW 824 Products Liability 3 hrs.

This course deals with the consumer vis-a-vis the dangerous and/or defective product. It covers the role, mechanics, and effect of the federal, state, and local governments in this area. It also covers the theories of recovery and defenses to those theories as well as the continuing evolution of those theories and defenses.

LAW 825 Law and Medicine 3 hrs.

An introduction to forensic medicine, forensic sciences and the use of medical proof in litigation. Attention will be given to such topics as professional liability insurance, informed consent and statutory limitations of liability. A portion of the course will examine the basic principles of legal regulation of the medical profession and hospitals and other facilities. In this regard the course will survey the problems emerging with respect to the major interventions of the government in the health care area in recent years: Medicare, Medicaid and national health insurance generally.

LAW 826 Advanced Torts Seminar 2 hrs.

This is a seminar devoted to an in depth treatment of one or more topics in the area of torts, products liability, or relational interests. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor. Prerequisite: Torts I and II - LAW 705 and 710.

LAW 827 Contracts/Commercial Law Seminar

This is a seminar devoted to an in depth treatment of one or more topics in the areas of contracts and commercial law. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor. Prerequisite: Contracts I (LAW 700) and either Conventional Obligations (LCIV 710) or Contracts II (LCOM 701).

LAW 828 Trademark, Tradename, and Unfair Competition Law 2 hrs.

This course deals with unfair competition in the context of what can and cannot be done under the guise of marketplace competition and the remedies competitors may have against one another. Topics covered include: trademarks; tradenames; trade identity; unfair competition doctrines of passing off, false advertising, misrepresentation; trade libel or disparagement and misappropriation; protection of trade secrets; the right to publicize; and interference with contractual and business relations. Emphasis is placed upon the interrelation of federal and state regulation with some necessary reference to copyright and patent laws.

LAW 830 Consumer Law 3 hrs.

This course reviews those consumer protection statutes that provide a cause of action to consumers, including such laws as the truth-in-lending act, the fair credit reporting act, the equal credit opportunity act, the interstate land sale act, and many others.

LAW 831 Law and Social Science Seminar 2 hrs.

The purpose of this course is to study the interrelationships between the discipline of law and that of the social scientist. A further purpose is to apprise the student of the use of social science in the American legal process and how these uses might be evaluated. Social science will be viewed as an analytic tool in the law, familiarity with which will heighten the legal scholar's insights.

LAW 834 Urban Legal Problems 3 hrs.

This course considers some of the major problems of American metropolitan areas, and the role of the law and lawyer in attempting to resolve them. An introductory section deals with background information on the contemporary American urban pattern, an introduction to concepts of city and regional planning, and the American legal basis for control of the physical environment. The course then proceeds to an analysis of legal problems in contemporary devices used to control the physical and social development of the American central city, suburb, and outer fringe. Subject matter dealt with includes the legal aspects of city and regional planning, zoning, housing codes, public housing, urban renewal, model cities, official maps, subdivision controls, and new towns. Some clinical education, consisting of field work by selected students in local agencies, may be employed.

LAW 835 Regulated Industries 3 hrs.

A study of state and federal regulation of "natural monopolies" and other industries such as transportation, communication, electric power, and natural gas. Among the topics discussed are regulation of rates, quality of services provided, and control of entry into and exit from the market.

LAW 836 Land Development Law 3 hrs.

This survey course analyzes some of the legal problems encountered by an attorney representing a real estate developer engaged in the development of subdivisions, shopping centers, apartment houses, and commercial and industrial projects. The course is divided into two sections: The first deals with legal problems encountered in the financing of real estate developments, and the second covers legal issues encountered in the construction phase. Among the subjects covered are conveyancing of real property, mortgages, condominiums and cooperatives, syndications, sale and lease-back, the contracts between the owner and the interim and final lenders, the contracts between the owner and architect, and the contract between the owner and the general contractor.

LAW 838 Mineral Law 3 hrs.

This course involves a specialized study of the nature of interests in oil, gas and other minerals, including the remedies of the owner against adjoining landowner and trespasser, the nature of the mineral contract, sale and reservation of mineral rights, prescription of mineral rights, the mineral lease, including the consideration, potestative conditions, the term abandonment or forfeiture, rent or royalties, liens affecting mineral interests, and taxation of mineral interests. Also includes a study of the conservation laws pertaining to minerals and the regulations of the Louisiana Conservation Commissioner and of the federal Power Commission; the leasing of state and federal public lands; operating and production agreements; special contractual agreements relative to mineral exploration and development; deviations from standard provisions in mineral leases and instruments creating or conveying mineral servitudes and royalties; and an introduction to some of the special tax problems of owners and producers of minerals. Principal attention is given to Louisiana cases, supplemented by the pertinent articles of the Revised Civil Code of Louisiana and the various acts of the Legislature of Louisiana affecting oil and mineral rights. The Louisiana Mineral Code is given coverage in all areas.

LAW 842 The Courts in a Federal System 3 hrs.

Civil Procedure I is a prerequisite for this course; in addition, it is recommended that the student have completed Constitutional Law I. The course deals with requirements of article III of the United States Constitution such as standing, ripeness and mootness. A major portion of the course is devoted to problems relating to concepts of federalism and comity between the state and federal systems. The class also analyzes the relationship between the branches of the federal government, for example, the extent to which Congress may withdraw jurisdiction from those courts and the power of the court to review actions of coequal branches. The course offers a review of jurisdiction based on the existence of diversity and a federal question. The course covers some of the following subjects: the Erie problem; suits against state officials and the state; abstention; injunctions against state proceedings; review of state court judgments.

LAW 844 Administrative Law 3 hrs.

This course deals with the creation and functions of administrative tribunals, the procedure before such tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative action.

LAW 845 Mass Communications Law 3 hrs.

A survey of the law of mass communications, including First Amendment rights and limitations, the status of broadcasting as a regulated and licensed industry, common carrier and cable-TV problems and advertising law.

LAW 848 Antitrust Law 3 hrs.

A study of the role that federal legislation (the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act) plays in preserving a competitive economic system. Price fixing devices, boycotts, tying restrictions, misuse of patents, and corporate mergers are analyzed in order to discern what types of conduct are condemned by the antitrust laws. The subject matter of the course serves as an example in affording the student the opportunity to observe the development of law in pursuit of policy goals and to formulate his own ideas concerning the function of law in a complex social and economic system.

LAW 849 Patent Law 2 hrs.

The course focuses on the means for obtaining legal protection of patentable and unpatentable inventions as well as technical knowledge. Licensing and aspects of litigation affecting these rights also will be discussed.

LAW 850 Copyright Law 3 hrs.

This course consists of a detailed exploration of the protection of creative expression — literature, music, visual art, and motion pictures. While focusing primarily on the copyright act, the course also will consider those areas of patent and trademark law that overlap with copyright or form the boundaries. We will be especially concerned with the challenges created by new technology, such as computers, home video recorders, and cable television. Additionally, some attention will be given to related doctrines in other countries.

LAW 851 Client Interviewing, Counseling, and Negotiation 3 hrs.

This course is part of the skills training program and focuses on the attorney-client interaction skills necessary for law office practice, with particular emphasis on initial interviews of clients, assisting clients in identifying the legal problems, making choices for resolution and implementing those choices through collaborative planning. The instruction includes a study of counseling theory and demonstration of effective techniques. The theory of negotiation is also covered. Students are given the opportunity to learn and improve their interviewing, counseling and negotiation skills through guided experience.

- LAW 852 Legislation 3 hrs.**
 A study of the theory of legislation and the practice of legislative bodies, including their relationship to the executive, judicial and administrative branches of government. Topics surveyed in the course include such issues as sovereignty and legislative jurisdiction, the legislative process, the relationship between statutory law and the common law, statutory law and the codal tradition, statutory drafting and interpretation, and law reform and social change. The focus of the course will be on legislation on the federal, state or local level. Some clinical education, consisting of field work by students with legislators involving legislative drafting may be employed, in which case enrollment will be limited.
- LAW 853 Family Law Seminar 2 hrs.**
 Students having completed the Civil Law Persons Course and/or Common Law Family Law Course, will have an opportunity in this seminar to conduct an intensive study of one or more issues in family law. The students will investigate marriage, the parent-child relationship and other contemporary family models in a comparative format, with each student responsible for a class presentation and written paper in a specific topic in the area.
- LAW 854 Insurance 3 hrs.**
 In this course consideration is given to personal and property insurance, together with the rights and powers of the insurer, the insured, the beneficiary, the assignees, and creditors.
- LAW 855 Child Advocacy Seminar 2 hrs.**
 A study of some problems concerning the relation of the child to the family and to the state. Examples are parental rights and duties and their termination; neglect and abuse; judicial supervision of custody in foster homes or institutions; medical and psychological treatment; statutory limitations on children's freedoms; statutory guarantees of children's rights including rights of handicapped children.
- LAW 856 State and Local Government Law 3 hrs.**
 A study of the legal aspects of intergovernmental relationships including the distribution of power among the federal, state, and local governments. Organization and reorganization of local governmental entities, home rule, metropolitan government, and financing of the local government are among the subjects covered. The legal issues are related to the greatest extent possible to contemporary American urban developments.
- LAW 857 Employee Remedies Against Employer 3 hrs.**
 A study and comparison of the remedies generally available to an employee against an employer resulting from an industrial accident. It combines into one course the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (formerly LAW 863) and the Louisiana Workmen's Compensation Act (formerly LAW 868). The Jones Act is also considered as a possible remedy, as are problems of election of remedies and concurrent jurisdiction. The coverages of and benefits provided by the three acts are compared, and applicable insurance issues are analyzed. Admiralty (LAW 864), although not a prerequisite, should normally be taken prior to this course.

LAW 858 Environmental Law 3 hrs.

A survey covering legal controls concerned with protection of the environment. The concept of environmental quality and the role of the lawyer in representing those concerned with or affected by programs and policies aimed at its protection will be the basic subject matter. Special emphasis will be given to federal and state administrative programs for control of air and water pollution. Basic questions of public policy — e.g., how to reconcile environmental protection with economic growth and increasing demands for sources of energy, how and by whom should such decisions be made, and how can the use of expertise and systematic analysis in decision-making be reconciled with the goals of pluralism and participation — will be examined through a series of case studies.

LAW 859 Regulation of the Sports and Entertainment Industries 3 hrs.

This course will apply concepts from labor law, contract law, antitrust law and communications law. It begins with an overview of the legal aspects of the sports and entertainment industries. In the field of professional athletics, the course will review collective bargaining agreements, standard player contracts and judicial cases. Also the course will investigate the roles of players' union and leagues. Torts and criminal liability in sports will be examined. As to the entertainment industry, topics will include licensing agreements and the financing of productions and certain aspects of copyright law. Consideration will be given to representation of the athlete or artist in negotiating contracts and endorsements. Management details such as the incorporation of the entertainer or athlete, the deferral of income and tax shelters will be studied.

LAW 860 Administration of Criminal Justice II 3 hrs.

A study of the common problems of criminal prosecution from the instigation of charges through the trial process to the handling of post conviction remedies. The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure would be employed. The course is open to both civil and common law students.

LAW 861 Trial Practice Seminar 2 hrs.

A study of the functions of the advocate in the preparation and trial of law suits with special emphasis upon the methods of preparation and development of facts into evidence for presentation in court; strategic use of discovery devices such as interrogatories, depositions, admissions and motions to produce; typical use of rules of procedure and substantive law in trial proceedings, tactical and ethical aspects of problems confronting the trial lawyer; practical applications of principles in trial moot court. This course is open to selected students who have completed the course in evidence.

LAW 862 Criminal Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This is a seminar devoted to in depth treatment of one or more topics of concern in the criminal law or procedure. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor.

LAW 864 Admiralty 3 hrs.

This is a course that reviews the principles of admiralty and maritime law, including statutory modifications, in the following areas: jurisdiction, the nature of in rem and in personam jurisdiction, maritime liens, the contract of affreightment and COGSA, limitation of liability, general average, the law of collision, the tug and tow relationship, and salvage.

- LAW 865 Juvenile Law Seminar 2 hrs.**
Intended to be a practical course to give students experience with live problems, this seminar requires a paper relating to the observation of merits, faults, and recommendations for improvement in the juvenile justice system or parts of it. These conclusions must result from individual and group visits to court and to facilities to which the child in trouble is exposed, and from speakers and interviews, all as compared with ideals and trends learned from casebook reading, classroom discussion, and library research.
- LAW 866 Maritime Personal Injury 3 hrs.**
A study of the law governing personal injury and wrongful death claims under the general maritime law and federal and state statutory law. Both jurisdictional and substantive law issues are considered. There is a detailed treatment of the law relative to seamen, including "status seamen", the warranty of seaworthiness, maintenance and cure, indemnity and contribution, persons employed in marsh lands, on platforms and special purpose vessels located on the Outer Continental Shelf. Admiralty (LAW 864) or permission of the instructor is a prerequisite.
- LAW 867 Business Planning 2 hrs.**
Prerequisites for this seminar are Legal Accounting, Corporations and Taxation I. This seminar combines advanced work in corporations, corporate financing and federal taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. The seminar will be based upon a series of problems involving common business transactions, which present corporate and tax issues for analysis and resolution. The problems will cover such topics as the formation and financing of corporations, both closely held and publicly owned, stock redemption, the sale and purchase of businesses, mergers and other forms of acquisition and recapitalization, division and dissolution of corporations. Students will be expected to form groups, and written solutions to problems may be required from time to time from each group.
- LAW 870 Federal Taxation of Wealth Transmission 3 hrs.**
This course considers the impact of federal taxation on the transmission of wealth. Primary emphasis is placed on exploring the gift and estate tax systems; the generation-skipping transfer tax system, as well as related income tax problems are also considered.
- LAW 871 Advanced Federal Income Taxation 2 hrs.**
Advanced study of federal income taxation emphasizing planning considerations which affect the personal and commercial transactions of individual taxpayers. Prerequisite: Income taxation — LAW 780.
- LAW 872 Federal Income Tax of Corporations 2 hrs.**
This course will be devoted to the federal income taxation of corporations and shareholders with primary emphasis on the tax aspect of incorporating, liquidating, and operating business and corporate forms.
- LAW 873 Taxation of Partnerships 2 hrs.**
This course involves a study of the tax treatment of the formation, operation and termination of general and limited partnerships, and tax sheltered investments. Class discussion will focus on definition of the partnership and the possible treatment of a partnership as an association. Prerequisite: Income taxation — LAW 780.

LAW 874 Federal Tax Procedure 2 hrs.

Prerequisite: Tax I. This course deals with numerous aspects of federal tax procedure. Specifically, the course will cover administrative procedures before the Internal Revenue Service, an analysis of the statutory notice procedures, the entire spectrum of litigating a case before the United States Tax Court and District Court, extended periods of limitations, additions to tax and other problems that a practitioner might encounter while handling a tax case. Prerequisite: Income Taxation - LAW 780.

LAW 876 Conflict of Laws 3 hrs.

This course deals with the law relating to transactions with elements in more than one state. Emphasis is placed upon the problems of choice of laws to be applied in a given situation where the laws of the states involved differ. This problem is examined with respect to actions in tort, workmen's compensation, contract, family law, and decedents' estates. Consideration is given to constitutional issues, the theoretical bases for the choice of laws, and questions relating to the jurisdiction of courts and the enforcement of foreign judgments.

LAW 877 Constitutional Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This is a seminar devoted to in depth treatment of one or more topics of current controversy concerning constitutional law. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor. Seminar members will submit term papers in completion of course requirements.

LAW 878 International Law 3 hrs.

This introductory course acquaints students with the theory and practice of a distinct legal system. The sources and mode of discourse of the international legal system are studied in sufficient detail to allow the student to undertake further work in the discipline. Detailed examination will be undertaken of several substantive areas of international law. These areas will be selected from such topics as the following: jurisdiction of states, international criminal law, law of the sea, international protection of human rights, laws of war and regulation of resort to force by states.

LAW 879 International Commercial Law 3 hrs.

In the first phase of this course students will discuss the legal framework under which U.S. foreign commerce functions. This framework includes federal and state statutes, court and administrative decisions, treaties, foreign laws, and the rules of multinational organizations. In the second phase of the course each student will present a report advising a client in respect of his interests in this field.

LAW 881 Comparative Law 3 hrs.

This course will analyze several aspects of the contemporary world's major legal systems. Topics to be examined include sources of law, the role of the courts and the status and function of the legal profession. One or more areas of substantive or procedural law will be examined as an example of application of the law in several of these legal systems.

LAW 882 Jurisprudence 3 hrs.

This course deals with the history of the natural law. It appraises such schools of jurisprudence as the analytical, historical, philosophical, sociological, and realist in the light of that law. The natural law basis of the principal juridical institutions in the Roman and Anglo-American legal systems is considered, as well as the creative role of the natural law in contemporary law-making.

LAW 883 Dialogues in Law and Ethics 2 hrs.

This course will attempt to sharpen the students critical awareness of the sensitive moral and ethical problems inherent in the legal enterprise. The goal is to sensitize the prospective counselor, advocate, legislator and judge to these problems while helping him develop the ability to resolve them in a fashion most respectful of the personal human values affected. The course will draw on a variety of interdisciplinary readings and will involve persons experienced in some facet of the problems discussed.

LAW 884 International Law Seminar 2 hrs.

Students with a background in the subject will conduct an intensive study of one or more issues in international law. These issues will be identified by the instructor prior to registration. Prerequisites: LAW 878 International Law and stipulated requirements. Limited enrollment.

LAW 885 Sex Discrimination Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This course deals with the law in the areas of sex-based discrimination. Emphasis on discrimination in family law, constitutional law, criminal law, education and employment opportunities. Consideration will be given to the legal status of both sexes and the changing emphasis toward equalization of the status of the sexes.

LAW 887 Federal Taxation Seminar 2 hrs.

A consideration of selected problems in taxation under the Internal Revenue Code. Limited to 20 students. Prerequisite: Income Taxation - LAW 780.

LAW 891* Law Review Honors Tutorial 2 hrs.

This tutorial is open to candidates for Law Review who have successfully completed the junior law review requirements as determined by the Student Editorial Board and 1) completes service on the Executive Board, or 2) completes a publishable comment under the tutorship of a member of the faculty.

LAW 892* (Seminar) — Law Review 1 hr.

Should the candidate for Law Review Honors Tutorial develop the publishable comment as a part of a regular seminar the seminar course description on the record of the student will have the addition of " — Law Review" to the seminar description and an added hour of credit assigned to the seminar.

LAW 897 Clinical Seminar 6 or 9 hrs.

During the first semester, after a period of orientation, students will be assigned cases, civil or criminal, and will be expected to prepare these cases for trial. Such preparation will include investigation, interrogation, discovery, pleading, research, and writing of memoranda. Students will also be expected to observe the trial of cases which they have prepared. Thereafter, students will actually participate in the trial process. A minimum of 10 hours per week in this field work will be required as well as attendance at a two hour bi-weekly seminar meeting.

*Under no circumstances can a student elect any combination of course numbers LAW 891, 892, or 898 that would result in more than five hours. Also, under no circumstances may a student elect any combination of course numbers 898 and 899 that would result in more than six hours.

LAW 898* Legal Research 1 or 2 hrs.
Permission of the dean is required to register for the course. This course is designed to develop skill in legal research, analysis, and writing. This course is open to selected upperclassmen. Satisfactory completion of at least one research and writing project under the direction of a member of the faculty is required.

LAW 899* Independent Study 1 or 2 hrs.
Permission of the dean is required to register for this course. It is designed to permit a student to do in depth study in an approved subject matter. Appropriate written documentation pertinent to the study is required, but the course does not necessarily entail a single research and writing product as is the case with Legal Research, LAW 898. This course may sometimes involve working for an outside agency (i.e., an "extern" program), with general supervision by the designated faculty member.

Law Civil (Prefix 0602)

LCIV 800 Louisiana Trusts 2 hrs.
This course is designed to acquaint students with the basic principles of trust law, as adopted by statute in Louisiana. Topics covered include the nature, creation, and elements of a trust, as well as its administration, termination, and modification. Particular emphasis will be focused on areas peculiar to Louisiana, such as the existence of trusts within a civilian system and placing the legitime in trust.

LCIV 805 Administration of Criminal Justice III 3 hrs.
In this course a detailed study is made of the actual process of criminal prosecution from the bringing of charges to final conviction, appeal and post-conviction remedies. The Louisiana Codes of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are studied as models of modern systems of criminal law and procedure.

LCIV 810 Title Examination 1 hr.
This course covers the substantive law, procedures, and technique of the legal examination of titles to Louisiana immovable property. Practical problems will be presented in the description of property, the derivation of titles, and the drafting of documents conveying or encumbering immovable property.

LCIV 815 Civil Code: Problems and Doctrine 3 hrs.
An exploration of the Civil Code as a whole with a study of developed doctrine and its use in problem solving. Limited to seniors.

LCIV 861 Louisiana Probate Seminar 2 hrs.
Knowledge of the substantive law of inheritance is a prerequisite. This seminar features the handling of decedents' estates pursuant to the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure of 1960 and related legal precepts. Accentuated are the prompt settlement of creditors' claims and legacies at the lowest costs. Included are the administration of minors' estates and estates of interdicted persons.

LCIV 862 Louisiana Probate 3 hrs.
This course will cover substantially the same range of material as LCIV 861 but in a course format.

Law Common (Prefix 0603)

*Under no circumstances can a student elect any combination of course numbers Law 891, 892, or 898 that would result in more than five hours. Also, under no circumstances may a student elect any combination of course numbers 898 and 899 that would result in more than six hours.

LCOM 800 Family Law 3 hrs.

A survey of the law regulating marriage and other interpersonal relationships. Topics to be considered include marriage, alternate forms of social organization, rights concerning procreation, divorce, child custody, financial aspects of family dissolution, the legal regulation of the parent-child relationship, children's rights, and the state's role in protecting children from neglect and abuse, and adoption.

LCOM 805 Estate Planning 2 hrs.

Prerequisite: Taxation I, Trusts and Estates. An examination of the various methods of preserving, increasing and disposing of wealth. Emphasis is placed on the tax implications of transfers within the family group as well as transfers for the benefit of charitable organizations. Attention is given to the use of generation skipping transfers, class gifts, and the creation of future interests by trust instruments.

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 +August, 1985 Graduates

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 Stephen F. Blake
 Jeanne T. Cresson

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 +August, 1985 Graduates

UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES REPRESENTED BY STUDENT BODY 1984-85

| | | | |
|--|---|--|-----|
| Agnes Scott College | 1 | Hartwick College (NY)..... | 1 |
| Auburn University | 2 | Hobart College (NY) | 1 |
| Baran College | 1 | Holy Cross College..... | 1 |
| Bates College | 1 | Howard University..... | 3 |
| Boston College | 5 | Indiana University..... | 1 |
| Boston University | 2 | Jackson State University | 1 |
| Brandeis University..... | 1 | John Carroll University | 2 |
| Brigham Young University..... | 1 | John Jay College of Criminal Justice... 2 | |
| Bucknell University | 1 | Keene State University..... | 1 |
| California State College | 3 | Kings College (PA)..... | 1 |
| Carleton College | 1 | Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge) | 79 |
| Case Western Reserve University | 1 | Louisiana State University (Shreveport)..... | 1 |
| Catholic University of America | 1 | Louisiana State University (Med. Centr.)..... | 13 |
| Central Michigan University..... | 1 | Louisiana Tech University | 3 |
| Centre College of Kentucky | 1 | London School of Economics..... | 1 |
| Chestnut Hill (PA)..... | 2 | Long Island University..... | 1 |
| Clarkson College of Technology | 2 | Loyola College (Maryland)..... | 1 |
| Clemson University | 2 | Loyola University (N.O.)..... | 106 |
| College of White Plains..... | 1 | Loyola University of Chicago..... | 1 |
| College of Charleston | 1 | Marist College..... | 1 |
| College of Santa Fe..... | 1 | McMaster University (Canada)..... | 1 |
| College of William & Mary | 2 | McNeese State University | 5 |
| Dillard University | 1 | Millsaps College (MS)..... | 1 |
| Divine Word College | 1 | Mississippi College | 2 |
| Emory University | 1 | Mississippi State University..... | 4 |
| Fairfield University..... | 1 | Morris Harvey College..... | 1 |
| Florida Atlantic University | 1 | Mount St. Mary's College..... | 1 |
| Florida Institute of Technology..... | 1 | Muhlenberg College | 1 |
| Florida State University | 6 | New Mexico State University..... | 1 |
| Florida Technological University | 1 | Newcomb College..... | 23 |
| Fordham University | 1 | New York University | 1 |
| Fort Hayes State University..... | 1 | Nicholls State University..... | 13 |
| George Peabody College..... | 1 | Northeast Louisiana University..... | 6 |
| Georgetown University..... | 1 | Northeastern University..... | 3 |
| George Washington University..... | 1 | Northern Illinois University..... | 1 |
| Glassboro State University | 1 | | |
| Hampden-Sydney College..... | 1 | | |
| Harding University | 1 | | |

| | | | |
|--|----|--|----|
| North West Missouri State University..... | 1 | University of Arkansas..... | 2 |
| Northwestern State Univ. (LA) | 5 | University of Calgary (Canada) | 1 |
| Oberlin College | 1 | University of California (Berkeley) | 1 |
| Ohio State University | 2 | University of Central Florida | 1 |
| Ohio University | 1 | University of Charleston (W.V.)..... | 1 |
| Ohio Wesleyan University | 1 | University of Colorado..... | 3 |
| Oklahoma State University | 1 | University of Connecticut | 2 |
| Old Dominion University | 2 | University of Dayton | 1 |
| Our Lady of Holy Cross College | 1 | University of Delaware..... | 1 |
| Pace University | 1 | University of Denver | 2 |
| Pennsylvania State University | 1 | University of East Florida | 1 |
| Princeton University | 1 | University of Florida | 2 |
| Providence College | 1 | University of Georgia..... | 2 |
| Radford College (VA)..... | 1 | University of Hawaii | 1 |
| Randolph-Macon College | 2 | University of Houston..... | 1 |
| Rollins College | 1 | University of Iowa..... | 1 |
| San Francisco State University..... | 1 | University of Kansas..... | 1 |
| Sangamon State University | 1 | University of Kentucky | 1 |
| Seton Hall University..... | 2 | University of Massachusetts | 2 |
| Seton Hill College (PA) | 1 | University of Miami..... | 2 |
| Smith College | 1 | University of Maryland | 2 |
| Southeastern Louisiana University | 6 | University of Michigan..... | 1 |
| Southern Methodist University | 2 | University of Mississippi | 2 |
| Southern Illinois University | 2 | University of Missouri..... | 1 |
| Southern University (NO) | 3 | University of New Hampshire | 1 |
| Southwestern at Memphis | 2 | University of New Mexico..... | 2 |
| Spring Hill College | 5 | University of New Orleans | 93 |
| St. John's College | 2 | University of North Carolina | 2 |
| St. Joseph's University (Ohio)..... | 2 | University of Notre Dame | 1 |
| St. Joseph's University (PA) | 2 | University of Pittsburgh | 1 |
| St. Louis University | 1 | University of Rochester | 1 |
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| St. Mary's Dominican College..... | 6 | University of South Carolina | 1 |
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| St. Michael's College..... | 1 | University of Southwestern Louisiana | 26 |
| St. Norbert College | 1 | University of South Florida..... | 6 |
| State University of New York (Buffalo)..... | 1 | University of Tennessee..... | 1 |
| State University of New York | 1 | University of Texas (Austin) | 1 |
| Stanford University..... | 1 | University of Utah | 1 |
| Stockton State College | 1 | University of Virginia..... | 1 |
| Stonehill College | 1 | University of Wisconsin (Madison) | 1 |
| Suffolk University | 1 | Vanderbilt University | 3 |
| Syracuse University | 1 | Vassar College | 1 |
| Temple University | 1 | Villanova University..... | 1 |
| Texas A.&M. University | 1 | Wabash College | 1 |
| Texas Christian University..... | 2 | Wake Forest University..... | 1 |
| Trenton State College | 1 | Washington & Lee University..... | 1 |
| Trinity College | 1 | Washington State University (Seattle) | 1 |
| Trinity University..... | 2 | Western Illinois University..... | 1 |
| Tulane University..... | 34 | Xavier University (Ohio)..... | 1 |
| University of Alabama | 1 | Xavier University (N.O.) | 6 |
| University of Arizona..... | 1 | | |

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ACADEMIC CALENDAR

School of Law

FALL SEMESTER 1985

August

- 16.....Registration for Law School Freshmen
- 19.....Registration for Law School Upperclassman
Freshmen Law Classes Begin
- 20.....Upperclassmen Law Classes Begin
- 22.....Late Registration and Drop/Add for a Fee
Begin
- 23.....Last Day to be Admitted and Registered
- 28.....Last Day to Drop/Add
- 29.....Mass of the Holy Spirit

September

- 2.....Labor Day Holiday
- 30.....Loyola Day Holiday for Day Classes

October

- 11.....Last Day to Apply for Graduation in May
and August 1986

November

- 1.....All Saints Day Holiday
- 7-8.....Spring 1986 Early Registration
- 27.....After Last Class, Thanksgiving Holidays Begin

December

- 2.....Classes Resume
- 3-4.....Spring 1986 Continued Early Registration
- 4.....Last Law School Classes
- 5-6.....Law School Study Days, No Examinations of
Any Kind May be Scheduled
- 9-21.....Law School Examinations

SPRING SEMESTER 1986

January

- 10Registration for Law Students
- 13Law Classes Begin
- 17Drop/Add for Enrolled Students
- 21Late Registration and Drop/Add for
a Fee Begin
- 22Last Day to Be Admitted and Registered
- 24Last Day to Drop/Add

February

- 10-12Mardi Gras Holidays
- 13Classes Resume

March

- 26After Last Class, Easter Holidays Begin

April

- 1Classes Resume
- 10-11Summer/Fall 1986 Early Registration
- 25Last Law School Classes
- 28-29Law School Study Days, No Examinations
of Any Kind May be Scheduled

May

- 1-14Law School Examinations
- 5-7 Summer/Fall 1986 Continued Early Registration
- 16Law School Baccalaureate Mass
- 17Law School Commencement

LOYOLA
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